REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,966.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	0

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...	„ 0 2¼ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2¼ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. C. D. HUTCHESON, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 20th August 1874, at 4 P.M.

August 1874.		September 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	20	Leaves Madras	4
„ Carwar	22	„ Coconada	6
„ Narrakal	26	„ Vizagapatam	7
„ Allepy	26	„ Bimlipatam	7
„ Tuticorin	28	„ Gopaulpore	8
„ Colombo	29	„ False Point	9
„ Galle	30	Arrives at CALCUTTA	11
„ Negapatam ...... Sept.	2		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BU[illegible]R ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, [illegible]SREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. AVERN, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th August, 1874, at 2 P.M.

August 1874.		September 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave BUSREH	7
„ Kurrachee	23	„ Mahomerah	7
„ Guadur	24	„ Fao	7
„ Muscat	26	„ Bushire	9
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Bahrein	9
„ Linga	30	„ Linga	13
„ Bushire ...... Sept.	1	„ Bunder Abbas	15
„ Koweit	1	„ Muscat	17
„ Fao	3	„ Guadur	19
„ Mahomerah	3	„ Kurrachee	22
Arrive BUSREH	4	Arrive BOMBAY	25

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, and an extra steamer on every Saturday at the same hour.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 14[illegible] H.P., Commander J. AVERN, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 19th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. NAILER, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd August 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the under-mentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Oorun	2	0	0	0	8	0	0	4	0
Hog Island	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Oolwa	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Rewas	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Dhurrumtur	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	32	14
Naples	50	33	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-1[illegible]
		Including Wines.	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not [illegible]ve ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

THE BEST ENGLISH WATCHES.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND

Request the attention of purchasers to their celebrated Patent Lever Watches, which, being manufactured by themselves on the premises, are confidently recommended for accuracy and durability.

The following are specially adapted for India :—

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

	£	s.	d.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial	4	14	0
Ditto, jewelled in 4 holes and capped	6	6	

In hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.

GOLD WATCHES (size for Ladies).

	£	s.	d.
Patent Lever Watch, richly engraved case, gold dial, jewelled, &c.	12	12	0
Ditto, keyless, in plain or engine-turned case, jewelled in 6 holes	21	0	0

GOLD WATCHES (size for Gentlemen).

	£	s.	d.
Patent Lever Watch, jewelled in 6 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	18	18	
Ditto, keyless, jewelled in 10 holes, in plain or engine-turned case	27	6	

Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.

A Warranty is given with each Watch.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

Pamphlet on Watches, gratis and post free.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 21st August, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. HYDASPES, (2,984 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain D. RENNOLDSON, will leave for Suez, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Ancona and Venice, but not for Malta, Gibraltar or Southampton.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Venice and Marseilles.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th August 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 24th August 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain CHAS. ANDERSON, R.N.R. will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 21st August.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th August 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. BELLONA, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

No Claims whatever for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before leaving.

LYON & Co.,
Agents for s.s. Bellona.

Bombay, 14th August 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NOWROJEE HILL, 2ND ROW.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. S. SHRECRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction on the premises at 4 P.M. by order of the mortgagee Bora Essajee Gunesjee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Emam Khan bin Ahmed Khan.

All that right, title, and interest in and to a piece or parcel of Fazendaree ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Nowrojee Hill 2nd Row in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, formerly as well as now occupied by Cristnajee Wydasee, registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 105 A, containing by admeasurement (176) square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—On the east by the house of Motee Baikoleea, on the west by Nowrojee Hill 2nd Row, on the north by the house of Mahadoo Ramjee, and on the south by the house of Condajee Soorriarjee.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th August 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 19th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co., will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, the following variety of Toys and Sundries, viz:—

1 case containing ware, wooden, and earthen toys of various sorts, such as marimbo piano, dogs opening up the mouth on bellows, dancing lad on flute, wooden cooking utensils, riding boys on sheep on bellows, dressed up large and small crying dolls, crying old man, closing and opening the eyes, rocking horses, with moveable forelegs and riders, guitars, guns, stables with horses, and many other sorts.

A large quantity of almost all new books of a Gentlemen proceeded to London by the last mail of the 14th instant, consisting of builders and contractors price books, memoirs of Henry Havelock, the caged lion, introduction to Greek and Latin Etymology, Life of Sir Walter Scott, Present Day Thoughts and many other valuable books.

1 gold and blue border dinner set, complete, for 12 persons. Few bottles of Ullaged Champagne.

Also, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, napolloms, jacconets, prints, scarfs, dhoties, &c.

On account and at the risk of underwriters:—

V R—308—H 1—454—1 Bale of Scarlet Army Cloth.
S—V R—281—N 1—45[illegible] Bale of Scarlet Army Cloth.
V R—726—H 1-4—4 B[illegible] Scarlet and Yellow Ditto.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th August 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and richly open carved Blackwood Household Furniture, Elkington's Platedware, rich Crockery and Glassware, a Handsome English built open Carriage, a pair of Handsome Fast Trotting Bay Arab Carriage Horses, &c. at No. 6, Marine Line, Esplanade.

Date will be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Carriage, Horses, &c. the property of the la[illegible]olonel W. Scott. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, a First-class Grand Square Piano by Broadwood and Sons, a Full-toned Harmonium, a Light Buggy, Horse, &c., at No. 11, Elphinstone Circle.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, piano, harmonium, buggy, horse, &c., the property of Captain Clark, changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th August 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

10 bales Grey Shirtings.
6 cases Prints.
5 bales Grey Dhoties.
1 English made Iron Stove.
500 cases Kerosine Oil.
2 cases plain Colored Net.
1 case Turkey Sponge.
1 case Honey Comb Sponge.

A few marble Oblong Square and round slabs, a pair of walnut-wood tables with marble slabs 3 feet in diameter.

The Property of a Gentleman.

One double barelled smooth bore gun by Richards, camp mattress and pillow with canvas cover, and one electro-galvanic Battery.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES AND SCANTLINGS.

(This sale which was advertised to take place next Saturday, has been postponed for Saturday week the 29th instant, the former being a Parsee holiday.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder—300 Tons superior Moulmein Teak Squares.

Also, at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder: A quantity of Mill-Sawn Timber in well assorted lots, suitable for many varieties of work, and in lots to meet the requirements of small as well as large purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th August 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES,

OF THE FOLLOWING SIZES.

15 by 21 inches.	22 by 28 inches.
18 by 24 do.	22 by 32 do.
19 by 25 do.	20 by 30 do.

SUPERFINE
CARD BOARDS,
FOR MOUNTING PHOTOGRAPHS OR DRAWINGS.

CARTE DE VISITE, MOUNTS.

BALL PROGRAMMES, OF EXQUISITE PATTERNS.

BALL PROGRAMME PENCILS.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, HALF COVER.

"THE MANCHESTER" HAND SEWING MACHINE.

An extremely serviceable, compact little Machine.
Price—Rs. 25 each.
CASH.

GALVANIZED IRON BATH TUBS,
STRONG, SERVICEABLE,
Specially adapted for
DISTRICT USE.

HARMONIUMS,
BY RIETHEIMER OF STUTTGART,
In Solid Oakwood Case, constructed for India.
PRICES ARE FIXED EXTREMELY LOW TO ENSURE A SPEEDY SALE.

J. NEUBERG.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—The INTERNATIONAL MATCH will be CONTINUED THIS EVENING.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

17th August 1874.

NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received up to TUESDAY, the 1st September next, by the Executive Engineer of Ahmedabad, for the CONSTRUCTION at that Station of a FEMALE TRAINING COLLEGE.

Plans, Specifications, and a Schedule of Quantities of the work are open to inspection at the Executive Engineer's Office.

THE MATERIALS of the GOVERNMENT BUNGALOW, No. 177, on Malabar-Hill, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Collector's Office, New Secretariate Building, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of August 1874, at 3 P.M. Terms of Sale can be learnt on application to

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, 11th August 1874.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, a comfortable BUNGALOW, situated in Middle Colaba, facing the west, commanding a charming view of Malabar Hill. It consists of Three Bed Rooms, a Drawing Room, and a Dining Room, all newly painted, papered, and matted, a large Verandah 60 by 12 feet. Water laid on, and has a neat Garden. For Rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per the Italian Steam Ship INDIA, Captain DODERO, arrived in the harbour THIS MORNING, are hereby requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for Counter-signature, and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort, without delay.

All Claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th August 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE and EFFECTS of KHOOSHALL NEMCHUND, late of Porebunder, in Kattywar, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by FOOLCHUND KAMALSEE, the duly constituted Attorney of Soonder, Widow of the said deceased. All persons concerned or interested in the Estate are hereby informed of such application having been made.—Dated this 17th day of August 1874.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Applicant's Proctors.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of 500 Tons, more or less, of WROUGHT IRON SCRAP, which can be seen on application at the Locomotive Workshops, Byculla.

The parties tendering to specify the price per Ton, and the Scrap Iron to be removed at the expense of the purchaser within a month after the purchase has been completed.

Each Tender to be marked "Tender for Wrought Iron Scrap," sealed and addressed to the Agent, G. I. P. R., at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, before noon of the 22nd inst. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 13th August 1874.

FORT PRESS COMPANY.—The Undersigned are prepared to receive TENDERS for the PURCHASE of Five TWO-CYLINDER 11IN. RAM HYDRAULIC PRESSES, fitted with Cast Iron Cylinders, complete, by Nasmyth Wilson, and Co., the property of the Fort Press Company, Limited. The Presses can be inspected at the Fort and Colaba premises.

TENDERS TO BE HANDED IN NOT LATER THAN NOON ON MONDAY, THE 24TH INSTANT.

By Order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 3, Church Lane, Bombay, 15th August 1874.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1874.

II.—To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

III.—To appoint an Auditor or Auditors, and to fix his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th August 1874.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 17TH INSTANT to the DAY of the MEETING.

THE GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

धी ग्रेट इस्टरन स्पीनींग ऐंड वीवींग मील्स लीमीटेड.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovenamed Company will be HELD at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum Street, on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of September 1874, at 3 P.M. precisely, under Section 158 of the Companies' Act 10 of 1866, for the purpose of laying before them the Accounts of the Company showing the manner in which the winding up of the said Company has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of.

BHAI JIVANJEE,
BA[illegible]OOBHAI CALIDAS, } Liquidators.

G. E. S. & W. Mills' Office, No. 7, Hummum Street,
Bombay, 15th August 1874.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide.*

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

UNEQUALLED as a Restorer and Preserver of the Hair.

Instantly arrests baldness, imparts a beautiful gloss, and is a most agreeable toilet requisite.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

MANILLA CIGARS.

A REALLY EXQUISITE PARCEL has just been cleared by the Undersigned. They strongly advise Smokers to lay in a supply.

PER BOX OF 100, Rs. 8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)

CASH PRICES.

	Per dozen. Rs.	as
Condensed Milk, by the English Condensed Milk Company	5	8
Fresh Salmon	11	0
Bottled Tart Fruits, by Crosse and Blackwell	6	0
Pickles, by Crosse and Blackwell	6	0
Jams and Marmalade	6	0
Worcestershire Sauce (Pints)	12	0
Preserved Soups	6	8
Potted Meats and Fish	6	0
Preserved Fresh Meats, from	7	8
Preserved Vegetables, from	4	8

Oilman's Stores and Preserved Provisions, by every MAIL AND CANAL STEAMER, at Market Rates for Cash.

Price List on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KINLOCH'S WINES, CATALAN, &c.

Stocks of these are again replenished, and we have to offer the following, which, we do not hesitate to say, cannot be surpassed in this market :—

		Rs.
SHERRY—Reform	Per dozen	15
„ Virgin	„	17
„ Diamond	„	21
„ Amontillado	„	28
PORT—Double Diamond	„	22
CATALAN—White	„	15
„ Red	„	15
CLARET—St. Julien	„	21
HOCH—Rudesheim	„	23
„ Nierstein	„	19
CHABLIS—Superior	„	18
CHAMPAGNE—Quarts	„	30
„ Pints	„	16
MOSELLE—Quarts	„	30
„ Pints	„	16
BRANDY—Royal Cognac	„	19
„ Raynaud's	„	27
WHISKEY—Fine old Irish	„	24

D. S[illegible]
SASSOON HO[illegible]LE,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a SURVEYOR and DRAUGHTSMAN; must be a neat hand; temporary or permanent. Apply "M. E.," Office of this Paper.

THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that on and after MONDAY, the 17th instant, the Undersigned will be prepared to DISTRIBUTE among the Shareholders of the Company, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, THREE NEW CERTIFICATES of Shares of the Company of Rs. 1,000, each, of which the paid-up amount is Rs. 500, in lieu of the OLD CERTIFICATES of Shares of the Company of Rs. 3,000 each, and of which the paid-up amount is Rs. 1,500 in accordance with the Special Resolution of the Shareholders passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 6th day of July 1874. Shareholders will be required to hand over to the Undersigned, in exchange for the three new Share Certificates to be issued to them the old Share Certificates held by them.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th August 1874.

NOTICE.—On the 3rd, 4th, and 5th December next, there will be an EXHIBITION of HORSES, CATTLE, FRUIT, VEGETABLES, and GRAINS, at Koondla, in the Bhownuggur State. Rupees Three Thousand (3,000) will be given in Prizes, in accordance with terms of Printed Prospectus.

A HORSE and CATTLE FAIR will be held at the same time and place.

The Durbar intends purchasing a large number of Horses, and the opportunity ought to be a good one for both buyers and sellers. Koondla is in the heart of one of the best horse-breeding districts of Kattywar, and is 19 miles south of Amreilly.

The Durbar will render every assistance to intending visitors, and any information, regarding either Exhibition or Fair, will be gladly given by the Undersigned.

H. L. NUTT, Captain,
Assistant Political Agent, on special duty Bhownuggur,
Secretary, Koondla Exhibition and Cattle Fair.

Bhownuggur, 11th August 1874.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN can have an airy upper ROOM with or without BOARD in a Family at Lime Grove, No. 150, Middle Colaba.

WANTED, a small BUNGALOW with Compound, not surrounded by Houses. Rent about Rs. 25, Colaba or Byculla preferred. Reply to "A B.," care of this Paper.

MESSING.—WANTED, a GENTLEMAN to JOIN three others at a MESS in the Fort.—Address, A. L. F., Office of this Paper.

NOTICES.

MHOW.

GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS Rs. 10 EACH CASH.

For Full Particulars see WEDNESDAY'S Paper.

NOTICE.—BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—Under arrangements which have recently been completed, the Undersigned are prepared to BOOK PASSENGERS and CARGO through in connection with the Messageries Maritime and Netherland India Steam Navigation Companies from Bombay to the principal Ports in Java and Australia, via Galle and Singapore.

Full particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—With a view to prevent misconception of paragraph 5 of the Notice from this Department, dated the 4th June 1874, it is further notified for general information, that the preference given to MARES has reference only to those imported into India, and does not apply to country-bred Mares.

(Signed) H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secretary, to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

Calcutta, the 24th July 1874.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of TWELVE PER CENT. per annum will be payable on application, on and after the 17th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June 1874.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th August 1874.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—MR. JAMES McDONALD, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—MRS. McDONALD,

FORT SCHOOL—51, HORNBY ROW.

Head Master—MR. A. D. SMEATON, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—MRS. SMEATON,
Music Master—MR. JOSEPH SCHMUCK.

D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } Honorary Secretaries.

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.

Bombay, January, 1874.

NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY will be HELD at their Mill, in Girgaum, at 3 P.M., precisely, on MONDAY, the 24th instant, for the purpose of receiving the resignation tendered by Munguldass Nathoobhoy, Esquire, C.S.I., of his appointment as Chairman, Managing Director, and Trustee, for life, of the Company; and to pass the necessary Resolutions for cancelling such appointment.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 19TH to the 24TH INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SORABSHAW DOSABHOY,
Secretary.

10th August 1874.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the ALEXANDRA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, at No. 3, Church Lane, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, when the Liquidator will, in pursuance of the [illegible] Section of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, submit an account showing the manner in which the winding up of the Company has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of; and also for the purposes mentioned in the 171st Section of the said Act and Extraordinary Resolutions will be submitted to approve and adopt the same or otherwise in relation thereto or in relation to any matter arising thereout.—Dated this 3rd day of August 1874.

ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT, Liquidator.

Bombay, 3rd August 1874.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEPS, 1874.

3 *per cent. only deducted.*

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 50 (fifty) each.
No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each.

WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN ON 11TH SEPTEMBER.

Applications and Remittances to be made

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on Saturdays.

N.B.—Please write legibly.

UMBALLA ENGLISH ST. LEGER PARI MUTUEL, 1874.

Tickets, Rs. (10) ten.

No. 1 Pari Mutuel to back horses to win the St. Leger.
„ 2. „ „ „ „ „ 1, 2 3

Close at noon (gun-fire.) 16th September 1874. Telegrams attended to up to that time.

Applications and Remittances to be made

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on Thursday.

N.B.—Please write legibly.

PROSPECTUS.

BANGALORE

GREAT DONCASTER ST. LEGER SWEEP. FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS TEN RUPEES EACH.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the Club Racquet Court. After deducting all expenses the balance will be divided follows:—

Two-thirds to the winner.
One-sixth to second horse.
One-twelfth to third horse.
One-twelfth to be divided amongst drawers of starters.

To close on Monday, 7th September 1874, and drawn next day at the Bangalore United Service Club.

No application for Tickets will be accepted after noon on the 7th September.

Number will not be allotted nor receipt acknowledged of first half of Currency Notes.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be addressed and made payable free of exchange in Bangalore to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bangalore United Service Club, Bangalore.

Bangalore, 13th June 1874.

HULSE'S SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,

For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY BY

HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
WINE MERCHANTS.

CASH PRICE LIST.
AUGUST 1874.

SHERRIES.	Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice ... Rs.	36 0	...
AMONTILLADO, fine	32 0	...
OLOROSO, pale, soft, fine flavour	36 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	28 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	28 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner Wine	25 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22 0	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	18 0	...
MARSALA	16 0	...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	32 0	...
PORTS.		
SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine bouquet and character	32 0	17 0
FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	27 0	15 0
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	18 0	...
CHAMPAGNES.		
F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand	42 0	23 0
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s, Finest Dry	42 0	23 0
TREACHER & Co.'s, Finest Creaming	42 0	23 0
JULES MUMM'S	42 0	23 0
DRY SILLERY	36 0	19 0
CLARETS.		
BORDEAUX } Excellent Cup or	9 8	...
PETIT MEDOC } Breakfast Wines	12 0	...
MEDOC, Superior	15 0	9 0
SAINT JULIEN, good Dinner Wine	20 0	...
CHATEAU LA-ROSE } Superior After	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX } Dinner Wines	30 0	16 0
SAUTERNES.		
HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine	30 0	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	22 0	...
BARSAC, light Table Wine	18 0	...
BURGUNDIES.		
CHAMBERTIN	28 0	15 0
POMMARD	24 0	13 0
MACON	...	12 0
BEAUNE	18 0	10 0
CHABLIS	16 0	...
RICH SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red or White	36 0	20 0

HOCKS.	Quarts.	Pints.
SUPERIOR SPARKLING ... Rs.	32 0	18 0
FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBREITSTEIN	40 0	22 0
JOHANNISBERG (STILL)	40 0	...
LIEBFRAUMILCH „	36 0	19 0
RUDESHEIM „	30 0	16 0
MARCOBRUNN „	27 0	14 8
NIERSTEIN „	25 0	13 0
HOCHHEIM „	24 0	13 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) „	22 8	..
LAUBENHEIM „	16 0	9 0
MOSELLES.		
FINE SPARKLING ... Rs.	30 0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	32 0	18 0
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	38 0	21 0
SCHARZBERG (STILL)	32 0	17 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE „	27 0	13 8
MUSCATEL MOSELLE „	24 0	13 0
WINNIGEN „	20 0	10 8
SPIRITS.		
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit	27 0	...
COGNAC, Old Pale	24 0	...
COGNAC, Pale	20 0	...
GIN, London Old Tom	16 0	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large flasks	24 0	...
Do. do. per case of 12 flasks	13 8	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	20 0	...
WHISKEY, Irish	20 0	...
WHISKEY, Scotch	18 0	...
LIQUEURS.		
CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White ... Rs.	40 0	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, (the finest)	40 0	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	30 0	16 0
CHARTREUSE from the Monastery } Green	80 0	40 0
„ } Yellow	72 0	36 0
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy	36 0	...
CREME DE NOYEAU	36 0	...
ANGOSTURA BITTERS	...	27 0
AMERICAN BITTERS AND LIQUEURS	...	20 0

A variety of other Liqueurs in Stock.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSES, CLUBS, AND TRADERS.

The Company are Sole Agents for

BASS'S PALE ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.

FIRST QUALITY.

Bottled by Messrs. M. B. FOSTER & SONS.

IMPORTED MONTHLY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

	Cash Price.
In Cases of 4 dozen Quarts ... per doz.	Rs. 6 0
Do. 8 „ Pints ... „	„ 4 0

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S
SPECIAL KIT
for
OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.
Air Pillows	5 0
Travelling Do	1 8
English Feather	7 8
„ Horse Hair	7 8
Cork Mattrasses	19 8
Rug Straps	1 8
Waterproof Coats	10 0
Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 12
Linen „ „ „	6 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs „	5 0
Cotton Socks „	11 8
Warm do. „	15 8
Bathing Drawers, each	2 0
Sponge Bags	2 0
Sponges	3 8
Soap Boxes	1 8

	Rs. a.
Tooth Brush Guards	0 12
Tooth Brushes	0 8
Nail Do.	0 14
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	9 8
Blankets ... each.	10 8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds from ... 10 to	15 0
Resais or Quilt ... 7-8 to	12 8
Best Beech Overland Chairs from ... 7-8 to	12 8
Umbrellas with cover	9 0
Warm Gloves	1 14
„ Mitts	1 8
„ Muffles	2 12
Pin Scarfs from	0 12
Sailor's Knot from	1 8

	Rs. a.
Deck Suits ... 10 to	17 0
Overland „	25 0
Warm „	35 0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35 0
Dressing Gowns ... 9 to	20 0
Pyjamas } Each.	3 0
Oxford Shirts	6 0
White do.	4 8
Best Shrunk Flannel	8 0
Silk and Wool	8 8
Printed Cambric Shirts ... 4 to	4 8
Spun Silk Shirts	11 0
Under Vests ... 3-8 to	6 0
„ Pants ... 6 to	8 0
Travelling Caps	3 8

	Rs. a.
Travelling Hats	3 8
Cardigan Jackets very warm	9 8
Sheets per pair	9 8
Pillow Cases each	1 4
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12 8 to 23 0
Solid Leather „	49 0
Extra Large „	75 0
Black Hide Bags	11 8
Extra Large	24 0
Cash Bags	6 12
Courier Bags	5 0
Money Belts	2 8
Soiled Linen Bags	4 12
Tiffin Baskets fitted 17 to	21 0

Folding District or Croquet Chairs with fancy Carpet Seats, Rs. 9-8.

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
SIMLA, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

BRITISH AND BURMESE BURMAH.

A SERIES OF 70 VIEWS, SIZE 12 INCHES BY 10.

Price per Copy Rs. 3.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely bound Album containing a series of 30 views of Ancient Temples and other Architectural remains, with copious letter-press descriptions by Professor Burgess, Archæologist to the Bombay Government, each Photograph 11 inches by 9 on cardboard, leaves 17 inches by 13.

PRICE PER COPY Rs. 100.

N. B.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF LARGE PARCELS OF VIEWS.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Bombay Gazette*, 20th July 1874.)

MESSRS. BOURNE and SHEPHERD have already won praise for the perfection to which they have brought the Photographic Art in India. Great as their reputation is, however, they have contrived to add to it by the publication of one of the handsomest volumes of Indian Pictures it has ever been our fortune to see.

(*Times of India*, 21st July 1874.)

The volume is beautifully got up and would be a most appropriate ornament for the drawing-room table.

P. HAMILTON & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS AND SCULPTORS,
No. 6, Clare Road, Byculla,

HAS some very handsome MARBLE MONUMENTS, Raised Cross Tombs, Headstones, Monumental Crosses for Adults and Children, of various designs. Inscriptions done in lead, very durable. Wall Tablets for Offices, neatly executed, and some very nice English Railings of all sizes. Plain and Figured Memorial Cards for presentation, of all sizes.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

UPWARDS OF 3,000 PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIAN SCENERY

Always on view.

These Photographs represent scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana, and Burmah.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW.

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5¼ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ... Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ... Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

THE PATENT VERMIM ASPHYXIATOR.

LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUCTIONS and TESTIMONIALS Free, on application at

The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY,
Where the Machine can be seen and explained.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.
(MADRAS AND BOMBAY),
CABINET & BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S,
BOMBAY,

HAVE added to their business, CARRIAGE BUILDING of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, and lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses.

PILINTRUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons, with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.

PONEY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, lined with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

BILLIARD TABLES—Full size, 12 by 6 feet, with adjusting screw legs, slate or marble tops, Thurston's Rubber Cushions, 3 Billiard Balls, Cues and Stand, Marking Board and Rule of the Game. Rs. 1,000.

BILLIARD CLOTH—18, 20, and 22 Rs. per yard.

Sets of Billiard Balls, 2 1-16 inch club size, Rs. 25, also 2⅛ inch Rs. 34, and 2 inch Rs. 22.

Pyramid Balls, per set of 16, Rs. 110. Pool Balls, per Set of 12, Rs. 90, in box.

Cue Stands for Billiards, Square or Revolving Cues, ordinary Rs. 3, Half rich Rs. 4, and rich inlaid from 6 to 10 Rs. each.

Cement in phials Rs. 1. Cue Tips 12 as. per dozen.

Cue Tip Fasteners, Rs. 4. Cue Tip Cutters, Rs. 4.

Billiard Chalk, Rs. 1-8 per Dozen.

Spare Slates, Spirit Levels, &c., &c.

BAGATELLE BOARDS—Improved pattern with rubber cushions, Pockets, Screw Legs for levelling, size 10 by 3 feet, 3 inches, Rs. 250.

Ditto from 100 to 250 Rupees, according to size and materials used.

CROQUET SETS—Made particularly for Indian Climate, club size, Rs. 35. Cavendish, Rs. 45.

MARBLE PAVEMENTS—1 Foot Square, white and black.

MINTON'S PAVEMENTS—7 inch squares of various handsome Patterns with borders, Rs. 2-8 per square foot.

ICE MACHINES—2 and 4 Decanters, new model, acting as a Pump, give 2, 3 and 4 decanters of Ice Water in less than 3 minutes, and cannot get out of order; give also 2 large lumps of Ice.

Pier Glasses in rich gilt frames, all sizes, from 5 feet to 13 feet.

Carpetting and Borders, recently received, very handsome and new patterns.

ESTIMATE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FORWARDED.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY.

THIS beautifully situated Hotel, with an aspect to the open Sea, has first class accommodation. It is the only Hotel in Bombay enjoying a pure Sea Breeze. Testimonials forwarded on application.

TERMS—Rs. 5 per day.

Fresh Sea Water Baths can be had if required.

W. H. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS TO H. M. THE QUEEN, &c., &c., &c.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON AND BORDEAUX, 1815; ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY, 1842.

To counteract in some measure the necessity for increasing the Prices at per Dozen of Sherries and Cognac, we have, with the permission of Her Majesty's Customs, introduced a distinct description, of package, thereby saving to the Consumer the cost of bottles, cases, corks, freight, dock charges, as well as labor. This package consists of 4-Gallon Jars, admirably adapted for the preservation of Wine, and so protected as to ensure them both against pillage or breakage, the Jars being wickered, and a Trade Mark safety Label affixed on each cork.

The economy to the Consumer is considerable, as will be seen by reference to the subjoined quotations :—

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry, blue seal, very pale, dry, and delicate ...cost	50 0	4 Gallons in Jar, Sherry, blue label, very pale, dry, and delicate *NOTE.—This is a Special Wine, which we are now supplying for the first time, with the view of shipping it exclusively as our blue seal.*	43 0
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry, yellow seal, pale, medium colour ...cost	41 0	4 Gallons in Jar, Sherry, yellow seal	33 0
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Sherry, white seal; a good dinner wine ...cost	34 0	4 Gallons in Jar, Sherry, white seal	27 0
2 Doz. (4 Gallons) Cognac No. 1, superior fine old pale ...cost	68 0	4 Gallons in Jar, Cognac, No. 1	61 8

The Jars can be returned for re-filling, it being our intention to keep stocks of bright Wines and Cognacs in wood for this special purpose. In such case an allowance of Rs. 2 per Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to Godown.

2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

VIENNA BEER, JUST ARRIVED, in prime condition, in cases of 4 dozen Quarts. Orders registered for regular supplies. Apply to the Godown-keeper of

A. C. GUMPERT.

22, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House.

JUST ARRIVED, per s.s. ARABIA, a fresh SUPPLY of Best Dry CHAMPAGNE, GIBRALTAR'S SHERRY, STANDARD OLD TOM, L. L. WHISKY, and GUINESS'S STOUT.—Apply to Messrs. DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE & Co., 38, Meadow Street.

ROYAL NAVY RUM.

THE FINEST BRANDS OF
JAMAICA RUM
(LABELLED AS ABOVE)
ARE BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. LEMON HART AND SON,
GEORGE ST., TOWER HILL, LONDON,
(*CONTRACTORS TO THE ADMIRALTY*)
and are to be had of all Dealers in India and elsewhere.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 15TH AUGUST, 1874.

THE activity in the Liverpool Cotton Market during the early part of the week has again disappeared, yesterday's closing report being quiet, sales 12,000 bales; and to-day the tone has been quiet but unchanged, sales 10,000 bales, imports 18,000.

The weekly official figures show that the trade have again been active buyers, having taken 74,000 bales during the week, of which 17,000—a comparatively fair proportion were Surats; but for export there has been less doing, the sales being only 9,000 against 12,000 last week. The visible supply of Cotton in and afloat for the U. K. on the 14th instant compares with the previous week and the corresponding date last year as follows:—

	1874.	Last week.	1873.
Stock in Liverpool	885,000	910,000	897,350
" London	113,750	113,750	198,450
American afloat	40,000	40,000	45,000
East Indian "	390,000	400,000	339,000
	1,428,750	1,463,750	1,389,800
	d.	d.	d.
Price of Mid Orleans	87/16	8⅜	9½
" Fair Dhollera	5⅝	5⅝	6
Difference	31/16	3	3½

Reuter omits the London stock, but assuming it to be the same as last week the visible supply has decreased 35,000 bales, and is only now 38,950 bales more than on the corresponding date last year. At the same time, in estimating the position, considerable allowance should be made for the fact of the difference being greatly reduced by the London stock, which is 84,700 bales less than last year. This deficiency is of course chiefly in Bengals—which at this time last year had become a complete drug in the market—and is not likely therefore to have much affect on prices of other descriptions; these will be ruled chiefly by the Liverpool figures, and at the moment the ready stock there shows an excess of 78,000 bales, while the quantity at sea is 46,000 bales larger, or an increase together of 124,000 bales.

The weekly American figures are as follows:—

	1874.	Last week.	1873.
Week's Receipts	5,000	5,000	11,300
Do. Exports to U. K.	6,000	9,000	10,000
Do. do. Continent	......	......	......
Total Receipts since 1st September	3,761,000	....	3,577,500
Total Exports to U. K. since 1st Sept.	1,832,000	....	1,887,000
Total exports to Continent since 1st Sept.	958,000	....	745,000
Stocks at the Ports	142,000	155,000	142,000

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was reported steady but not active, and prices as quoted show no change. This continued absence of animation indicates very clearly that not only is the supply of Cotton in excess, but that the stock of manufactured goods has overtaken the consumption of the world generally, a state of things only likely to be altered by reduced production, or a larger consumption induced by lower prices, in either case pointing to a lower level in the value of Cotton.

COFFEE continues to give way in price, Mid Plantation Ceylon having declined to 117s. 6d. and Good Ordinary Native to 90s. per cwt. The other general produce markets are unaltered.

Consols opened this morning at 92½, a decline of ⅛; French Rentes at 99½, an advance of ⅛; Bar Silver continues at 57⅞d. per oz.

A further payment of £217,000 into the Bank of England was advised yesterday, making £301,000 paid in since the last return. This unquestionably indicates the likelihood of a reduction in the Bank rate next Thursday if not earlier, as the recent rise was entirely due to the withdrawals of gold for France and in no way owing to exceptional trade requirements. The one disturbing influence has now ceased, and a return to the ease ordinarily experienced at this season may accordingly be expected. Looking back for the past three years we find that in 1871 the Bank rate at this date stood at 2 per cent., in 1872 and 1873 at 3½, being reduced to 3 per cent. on 20th August last year.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE we have not heard of any transactions to-day, but rates nominally are unaltered, say Bank Bills on demand 1s. 9 15/16d., 6 months' sight 1s. 10 5/16d.; Credits 6 months' sight 1s. 10⅜d.; Documents 1s. 10 9/16d. per rupee. The Banks apparently are still more disposed to sell than buy at current rates, a position somewhat difficult to account for in the present easy state of money, and with the prospects of trade during the next two months. In Calcutta there may possibly be some revival in exports in the course of another month, but money if possible is even more plentiful there than here, while on this side we may expect on the whole to see more doing in imports than exports for the next two months, and in addition there will be the influence of the increased Council drawings every fortnight to help in depressing exchange.

IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES no transactions have transpired.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet for [illegible] except Spinning shares, which continue in request at rather higher [illegible]. Bank of Bombays have declined [illegible] per cent. both in first and second [illegible] Land shares are lower. [illegible] unchanged in value. [illegible] account are confined to small lots, [illegible] still comparatively [illegible] steadily reduced [illegible] up country were only [illegible] bales.

[illegible] sailing vessels are quiet at £2[illegible] for the Mar[illegible] £2 12-6 per Boldon, the only ve[illegible] loading. The Palestine (s.s.) having c[illegible] her engagements there is no Canal steamer on the berth for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS are firm with a comparat[ively] fair business doing, but there is no [illegible] change in prices.

BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Nominal value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92
22,000	1,000	all	12pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	[illegible]
10,000	500	250	5 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	525
5,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,180
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	315
41,000	281¼	all	12pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	126
1,000	250	al	12 do.	Oriental Bank	515

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,650
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,930 xd
800	2,000	all	..	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	[illegible]
800	1,000	all	70 p.	Bombay United	1,685
1,800	150	100	25*	Broach Mills	[illegible]
900	1,000	[illegible]	...	Colaba Spinning	1,025
2,600	2,000	all	50p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,750
1,500	1,250	all	...	Fleming S. W. Co.	1,425
1,500	1,000	all	200p.	Great Eastern	1,480
750	1,000	all	6½p.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,510
500	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,350
300	1,250	1,000	...	Madras Spinning	1,180
350	1,000	550	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,225
1,800	1,000	all	100p.	Manockji Petit's	1,485
900	1,000	all	100p.	Morarjee Spinning	1,670
[illegible]	2,500	all	340*	Oriental	3,350 xd.
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	290
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,650
500	1,000	250	10p.s	Do. do. 1/4 share	10

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	8,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1,370
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	130
150	2,000	2,000	20p.s	Mazagon Land	1,200
[illegible]	1,000	all	15p.s	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	370

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

....	£20	218-8-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	243
....	£20	109 1½	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	125
....	£20	[illegible]	do.	Ditto	...
....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,125
....	£18	[illegible]	do.	Do. New Shares	...

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. BUSHEER, 588 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta (July 30th) with a cargo of 575 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to B. I. S. N. Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. BURMAH, 675 tons, Captain T. Sanders, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. W. M. Macaulay and eleven deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer India, Captain Dodero, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday morning:—From Genoa —Mr. Moung Coloot, Mr. Lapsydo Monciu, Mr. Pinguadosiu Montato, Mr. Mouchi, Mr. Monsi.

THE BARQUE NASSUR MUSJEET, 595 tons, Captain C. Richer, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Mauritius (July 25th), with a cargo of 49 bags areca nuts, 20 bundles gunnies, 1 case specie, 11 kegs tobacco, 9 bags silver coins, and twelve native cabin passengers. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Joosub Noor Mahomed.

THE s.s. NAVARINO, arrived in Madras roads on Thursday evening from London with the following passengers:—For Madras—Messrs. S. Sidden, A. Ellis, J. Sinclair, and G. D. C. Ellis. For Calcutta—Captain and Mrs. M. H. Court, the Misses Miller, Colquhoun, and Boyd, Mrs. S. Mackay, Mrs. F. Warren, Messrs. S. Hickman, W. Gibbs, and W. H. Oates. The following disembarked at Colombo—Mrs. Mitchell, the two Misses Mitchell and two infants, Messrs. G. A. Twynam, J. B. Cruickshank, S. G. Parker, G. Wighton, E. Trafford, G. Kemlo, and D. Williams.

THE P. & O. s.s. Khedive, from Calcutta, arrived in Madras roads on Friday morning with the following passengers:—For Galle.—Mr. M. Fox and native man servant, Messrs. C. Fox, D. E Laurie, and G. F. Money. For Melbourne.—Sergt. Green, wife, infant and five children. For Sydney.—Capt. T. V. Shepherd and Private W. Atkin. For Venice.—Colonel and Mrs. Horace Browne. For Southampton.—Two Burmese gentlemen, Mrs Anderson and infant child, and ayah, Dr. H. Johnstone, Mr. R. E. Tweeddale, Mr. H. A. Tweeddale, and native man servant, Miss Harve, Mr. A. Congdon, Mr. and Mrs. Rean and ayah.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	India (s)	Dodero	Genoa, July 24.
	Busheer (s)	Smith	Calcutta, July 30.
	Nassur Musjeet	Nacoda	Mauritius, July 25.
16	Day Dream	Nacoda	Jeddah, July 11.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Hydree	Winckler	Mauritius.
	Burmah (s)	Sanders	Kurrachee.
	Palestine (s)	Owens	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer India, to Genoa, &c.

Steamer Boadicea, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
11	Abyssinia (s)	Lang	Moulmein, Aug. 3.
	Sir J. Lawrence	Ba'dwin	Chandbally Aug. 9.
	Coconada	Sharp	
12	Statelie	Layan	Moulmein, July 29.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.			
12	Eldorado (s)	....	....
	Khedive (s)	....	....
	Hindostan	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
13	Navarino (s)	London.
14	Khedive (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.		
13	Backia Lutchmey	Coast.

DAILY EXPORTS.—15TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Palestine s, 4 bales cotton, Sewram Tribbowandass; 181 bales cotton, Tricomjee Mooljee and Co; 49 bales wool, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

St. George, 5,060 bags linseed, Finlay Scott and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—15TH AUGUST.

FROM LONDON.

Hydaspes s, 1 cask and 2 octaves sherry, Jamsetjee Byramjee.

Callirhoe, 18 cases paper, Abdoolally Meyasaheb Shuraffally.

FROM NEW YORK.

Victor, 14 coils ropes, 40 cases pickaxes, and 4,000 cases kerosine oil, J. C. Pond.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 16th August, 10-5 A.M.—Mail steamer Nubia, from China arrived.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 16th August, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 16th August, 12-15 P.M., via Turkey, 15th August, 9-15 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkey line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 16th August, 4-30 P.M.—Weather fair, wind north, thermometer 82.

CARWAR, 16th August, 4-30 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·94, rainfall 1 inch.

MANGALORE, 16th August, 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind east-south-west, north-west, thermometer maximum 81, minimum 74, wet bulb 79, barometer 29·69, rainfall 13 cents.

VINGORLA, 16th August, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind west mild, thermometer 84, rainfall 53 cents.

HIGH COURT.—17TH AUGUST.

[Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

99-73—Jefferson and Payne—Luckmidas Khimjee and others v Morarjee Premjee and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

43-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Kessowjee Toolseydas v Vullubdas Vundrawun—Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith.

LONG CAUSES.

642-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Dinsha Shapoorjee v Byramjee Nusserwanjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.

566-73—[illegible] v [illegible]—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.

[illegible]—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Hiralall Mottiall v [illegible]

[illegible]—M. B. Barbhaya—[illegible] v [illegible]—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

[illegible]—M. H. Khan—[illegible] v [illegible]—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[illegible]—Mr. Fletcher—[illegible] v [illegible]

[illegible]—Tyabjee and Sayani—[illegible] v Henry Gamble and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

[Before the Hon. Mr. J[USTICE] B[AYLEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

[illegible] widow [illegible] Gopal—Ramchund Kessow v Veelabai, and others—Shamrao P.

[illegible]-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jugjeevun Hemjee v Manccoverbai, widow.

440-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Padumsy Waljee and another v Nensey Luckmidas—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

405-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Hormusjee Rustomjee P v Mopla Chowkara Kelathee—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

724-73—K Morojee—Vullubdas Manchund v Inderjee Laljee and another.

726-73—K Morojee—Vullubdas Manchund v Emajee Crustna Appa.

732-73—Jefferson and Payne—Dewraz Peerbhoy v Ewart Latham and Co.—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

734-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Hemraj Ookerda v Ragowjee Jairaj and another.

745-73—Jefferson and Payne—Chini Esmael and others v Munnajee Vullud S.

747-73—Jefferson and Payne—George Swainston and others v Benjamin Franklin F.—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

750-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hurridas Soonderjee v Premjee Ookerda and another.

759-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Volkart Brothers v James Wait.

675-73—A. Framjee—Purmanundas Bhugwandas and another v Madhowdas Premjee and others—Crawford and Boevey.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

FOR COUNSEL'S REPLY.

57-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Narrondas Chellaram v Toolseydas Savakram—Prescot and Winter.

LONG CAUSES.

343-73—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith—Jacob Jamal v Shaik Essa bin Khalifa—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

720-73—Jefferson and Payne—Favre Leuba and another v George Louis S.

721-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Hemraj Ookurda v Anundjee Ramjee.

290-73—Mr Fletcher—Parwutibai and another v Ragoonath Ramjee—In person.

468-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Gunpatrao Bhicajee v Ramchundra Govind—J. Gopal.

264-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Tribhovundas Jugjee vundas v Sugoonee, widow—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.]

LONG CAUSES.

180-73—Jefferson and Payne—Chubildass Lulloobhoy v. Purmanund Juggonath—Macfarlane and Skipsey Rimington, Hore and Langley.

272-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Thucker Premjee Ookerda v Goculdas Dewjee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

347-73—Pestonjee K.—Ootumchund Maneckchund v Jeevunlaljee Gordhunesbjee Maharaj—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

350-73—Mr Hope—Bomonjee Nowrojee Cooper v Ebrahim Ally—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey.

463-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Ramjee Roychund and another v Khimjee Ramjee—Ganduibhoy.

531-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dewraz Peerbhoy v Captain H W Norris—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

215 73—Jefferson and Payne—Suntooka Roopajee v Fatta Deepajee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

219-73—Mr Fletcher—Bai Jadow, widow v Tribhoovun Jugjeewun—Tyabjee and Sayani.

210-73—M H Khan—Narayen Juggonath and others v Ramchunder Dinanath—Tyabjee and Sayani.

399-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Hureeba Tookaram v Premchund Roychund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

105-73—M B Barbhaya—Ebramjee Noorbhoy and another v Moosajee Esmailjee—Tyabjee and Sayani.

612-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Essa bin Khaliffa v Hajee Mahomed Currim—Tyabjee and Sayani.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—16TH AUGUST, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 16th August, 9-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 51 minutes.

Via Suez, 16th August, 10-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 32 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 15th August, 6-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 23 minutes.

Via Suez, 16th August, 8-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 14 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 16th August, 1-25 P.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 35 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 14th August, 8-32 P.M. Time in transit, 27 hours 42 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 15th to 8 P.M. of the 16th August is as follows:—

		Max.		Min.	
From Calcutta		0	35	0	4
" Galle	one in	1	49	0	0
" Karrachee		0	14	0	11

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL—AUGUST 14.

Hatch, Colonel, By. R. A., on duty, from Nagpore.

DEPARTURE—AUGUST 15.

Russell, Major General, B. Infantry, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.

Poona, 15th August 1874.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt H J Stock, S C, to be Station Staff Officer, Neemuch, vice Capt Jopp appointed offg. Brigade Major.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry—Capt A Currie to retain the Adjutancy on promotion, dated 30th July 1874.

20th Regiment N I—Maj G B Crispin, S C, to officiate as Wing Officer during such time as Major Kettlewell may officiate as second in Command, or until further orders.

That part of G O C No 427 11th July 1874, appointing Lt W R Le G Anderson, 63rd Foot, to officiate as 2nd Wing Sub on probation 14th N I, is cancelled.

The following officer is placed on general duty:—

Lt Col A H Davis, Infy, at Ahmedabad.

The undermentioned is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test:—

Private A Sandle, 56th Foot.

The undermentioned men are reported to have qualified as Telegraph Signallers:—

No 1632 Lance Corporal J Johnson, 2nd Batn, 7th Foot.

No 2126 Private Edward Ryan, 108th Foot.

The Officer Commanding E Baty C Brig, R H A, has permission to issue 5 lbs of dry grass in addition to the ordinary ration, to each of 63 horses not provided with stabling from the 1st to the 31st instant.

The Officer Commanding D Baty 18th Brig R A was authorized to issue 5 lbs of dry grass, daily, in addition to the ordinary ration, to each horse with the Baty from the 1st to the 5th inst inclusive; and 5 lbs of linseed in lieu of the same quantity of gram, to one horse for one month, from the 6th June last.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Mhow Division Order, dated 1st Aug 1874, appointing Capt Hore, 25th N L I, Station Staff Officer at Indore, vice Capt Yonge.

3rd Regiment N I—Regimental order dated 13th July 1874, appointing Jemedar Rahim Beg to act as Native Adjt vice Jemedar Shaik Cassim appointed Aide-de-Camp on the personal Staff of H E the Governor.

With reference to the Regimental Order, 27th N I, confirmed in G O C No 349, 29th May 1874, Capt Nicolson was appointed to officiate as second in Command in addition to his own duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

2nd Foot (1st Bat)—Capt J S Tupper, to England, per P and O Steamer, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

109th Foot—Lt J C Hutton, to England, per P and O Steamer from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, August 12.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr Trevor John Chichele Grant is reappointed to act until further orders as a Secy to the Board of Revenue.

Mr Henry James Newbery, C S, is appointed to act in the first grade of Joint-Mag and Depy Colrs, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of the charge of the Monghyr Magistracy by Mr E D Lockwood.

Mr James Cattrall Price, Settlement Officer, Midnapore, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr William Ostlife Adams Beckett, Asst Comr on special duty is vested with the powers of a Mag of the first class in Rungpore, and also with those of a Colr.

Mr John Ward is appointed to be Additional Sessions Judge of the Sessions Division of Dinagepore, to hold the Sessions in Maldah of the cases committed for trial in the month of Aug 1874.

Mr Andrew William Cosserat, Extra Asst Comr, just returned from furlough, is posted to Julpigorie. Mr Cosserat is vested with the powers of a Mag of the first class and those of a Depy Colr.

Mr George Dashwood Graham is appointed to act as an Asst Supt of Police in Midnapore.

The Lieut-Govr is pleased to confirm the appointment of Surgn Edward Alfred Birch, Civil Surgn of Hazareebagh, to have medical charge of the Lock Hospital at that station in addition to his other duties, with effect from the date on which he took charge of that office from Dr J Davis.

Surgn Edward Lawrie, Actg Resdt Surgn, Medical College Hospital, is allowed leave for six weeks.

Mr Charles Lynch Harrison is appointed to act in the fifth grade of Sub-Depy Opium Agents with effect from the 12th April 1874 until further orders.

Capt H P Lovell is appointed to be a Comr for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

Mr B Clark, Asst Engr, First Grade, assumed charge of the Second Calcutta Division on the 13th July 1874.

The following districts of public works, which were specially organized on account of famine relief works, are abolished with effect from the 15th current:

Ganges and Darjeeling Road Division, Purneah, Beerbhoom, Bankoora, Sarun, Chumparun, East and West, North-Western, Southern, Eastern, and North-Eastern Tirhoot, Dinagepore, Maldah, Rungpore, Bogra, Rajshahye, Pubna, North and South Bhagulpore districts.

With reference to the above, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to notify the following revised arrangement of public works district charges which will take effect from the 15th current:—

Purneah district (to include the Ganges and Darjeeling Road from Carragolah Ghaut to the Upper Mahanuddy River) Head-quarter, Purneah; Beerbhoom and Baukoora district, Head-quarter, Sooree; Sarun and Chumparun districts Head-quarter, Chupra; Tirhoot district, Head-quarter, Mozufferpore; Dinagepore and Maldah districts, Head-quarter, Dinagepore; Rungpore and Bograh districts, Head-quarter, Rungpore; Rajshahye and Pubna districts, Head-quarter, Rampore Bauleah; Bhagulpore district, Head-quarter, Bhagulpore.

The following appointments are made with reference to the above arrangements:—

Mr J T Simpson, Asst Engr, second grade, to be Offg Ex Engr, Beerbhoom and Bankora districts.

Capt J May, G L, Infantry Ex Engr, Fourth grade, to be Ex Engr, Sarun and Champrun districts.

Mr F D Urquhart, Dist Engr, to be Ex Engr, Tirhoot district.

Mr R C McKennie, Ex Engr, Fourth grade, to be Ex Engr, Dinagepore and Maldah districts.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, Ex Engr, fourth grade, to be Ex Engr, Rungpore and Bogra districts.

Mr J O'Flaherty, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, to be Offg Ex Engr, Rajshahye and Pubna districts.

The works specified [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] which will include the north-eastern corner of the Chumparun District with the civil sub-divisions of Seetamurhee, Mozufferpore, and Hajeepore, in the Tirhoot district, with head-quarters at Seetamurhee.

II. East Tirhoot special division, which will include the civil sub-divisions of Mudhoobunnee, Tajpur, and Durbhunga in the Tirhoot district, excepting the Hathee tract of country in the latter sub division, with head quarters at Durbhunga.

3. The second special division of superintendence will be designated the Bhagulpore special Division of Superintendence, and will comprise the following special executive charges:—

I. North Bhagulpore special division, which will include those portions of the Bhagulpore and Monghyr districts which lie north of the River Ganges, together with the Hathee tract of country in the Durbhunga sub-division, with head-quarters at Sookool.

II. South Bhagulpore special division, which will include the remainder of the Bhagulpore and Monghyr districts and the [illegible] sub-division, with head-quarters at Bhagulpore.

III. Purneah [illegible] special division, which will include the Purneah district, the western part of the Dinagepore district as far as the river Tungun and the Khurba tract of the Maldah district, with head-quarters at Purneah.

4. Third special division of superintendence will be designated the Dinagepore-Rungpore special division of superintendence, and will comprise the following special executive charges:—

I. Dinagepore special division, which will consist of the remainder of the Dinagepore district, except the south-east corner of it, and of the north-west corner of the Rungpore district, with head-quarters at Dinagepore.

II. Rungpore special division, which will include the remaining portion of the Rungpore district, with head-quarters at Rungpore.

III. Bogra special division, which will consist of the Bogra district, together with the south-east corner of the Dinagepore, and the north-east corner of the Rajshahye district with head-quarters at Bogra.

5. All works in these districts, other than those specified above will be carried on by the civil and Public Works officers and the district road cess committees under the rules in force.

The following appointments are made with reference to the above arrangements:—

Maj W S Trevor, V C, R E, Supg Engr, First grade, Additional Chief Engr, for relief works in Bengal, is placed in charge of all works in the aforementioned special divisions of superintendence with the designation of Additional Chief Engr for special works.

Capt W M Story, [illegible] List Infantry, Asst Engr, First grade, to be Asst to the Additional Chief Engr for special works.

Mr G Pothecary, (Ex Engr, Second grade,) special Supg Engr, Patna Division, trans-Gangetic districts, is appointed to the charge of the Tirhoot-Chumparun special division of superintendence.

Mr W Barnfather, (Ex Engr, Second grade,) special Supg Engr, Bhagulpore Division, is appointed to the charge of the Bhagulpore special division of superintendence.

Mr Leonard R Robert, (Ex Engr, First grade) special Supg Engr, Rajshahye Division, is appointed to the charge of the Dinagepore-Rungpore special division of superintendence.

Mr W F F Handcock, Ex Engr, Second grade, to be Ex Engr of the Chumparun special division.

Baboo Madhub Chunder Roy, Ex Engr, Fourth Grade, to be Ex Engr of the West Tirhoot special division.

Mr H Joll, Ex Engr, Second grade, to be Ex Engr of the East Tirhoot special division.

Mr A Atkinson, Ex Engr, Fourth grade, to be Ex Engr, North Bhagulpore special division.

Mr W H Johnson, Ex Engr, Fourth grade, to be Ex Engr, South Bhagulpore special division.

Mr R A Cordner, Ex Engr, Fourth grade, to be Ex Engr, Purneah special division.

Lieut J T Wright, Asst Engr, First grade, to officiate as Ex Engr of the Dinagepore special division.

Mr J Sheldon, Ex Engr, Third grade, to be Ex Engr, Rungpore special division.

Mr A Foley, Ex Engr, Fourth grade, to be Ex Engr posted to Bogra special division.

The following officers now employed in relief works are posted to the divisions specified opposite to their names:—

Chumparun Special Division—Mr W Eckstein, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Mr E W Green, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Mr E [illegible] Asst Engr, 3rd Grade, and Mr J Smart, Asst Engr, 3rd grade.

East Tirhoot Special Division—Mr R C Anderson, Exe [illegible] 4th grade, Capt F D G Mander, L Infantry Asst Engr, 1st grade, Mr S Jarman, Apprentice, Mr A Salmon, Tmpy Asst Engr, Mr H Sherman, Tempy Asst.

North Bhagulpore Special Division.—C F Cooke, R E, Lieut Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Mr J Purdie, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Shiva Doyal, Apprentice, Madhoram, Sub Engr, 1st grade, Mr T Macpherson, Sub Engr, 3rd grade.

South Bhagulpore Special Division.—Mr J A Champell, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Mr J R Bagley, Asst Engr, 2nd grade.

Purneah Special Division.—Mr H J Handley, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Lieut, C F, Fuller, R E Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Jogendernath Mookerjee, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Mr P deL Lennox, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Mr L F McLean, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Capt Dodsworth, Tmpy Asst Engr, Mr J C Purcell, Tmpy Asst Engr, Mr J H Kenyon, Sub Engr, 2nd grade.

Dinagepore Special Division.—Mr J H Reid, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Mr L O'Toole, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Mr A E Adie Apprentice, Mr J B Patterson, Apprentice, Sub-Conder H B Jackson, Sub-Engr, 2nd grade.

Rungpore Special Division.—Capt A L G L I Landon, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Mr J F McKenzie, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Mr R C Campbell, Apprentice, and Mr J F McLaughlin, Apprentice.

Bogra Special Division—Lieut E H Cameron R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Khetternath Ghose, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Lieut A J F Reid, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Mr H T Gwyther, Apprentice, and Mr H G F Smith, Apprentice.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn F C Nicholson received charge of the Presidency Jail from Surgn S C Mackenzie on the 2nd instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

LAWRENCE—July [illegible]th, at Church Hill, Upper Holloway, London, the wife of [illegible] Lawrence, Bombay Medical Department, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DEMONTMORENCY—August 6th, at Kheri, Oude, the wife of Captain R. H. deMontmorency, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, of a son.

DYSON—August 11th, at Unao, the wife of Thomas Dyson, Agent, Bank of Bengal, Lucknow, of a daughter.

GEORGE—August 12th, at the Madras General Post Office, the wife of E. C. George, Esq., Post-Master, of a daughter.

VISCARDI—August 12th, at Pondicherry, the wife of Mr. Robert Viscardi, of Bear's Cave, Shevaroys, of a daughter.

DEATH.

CROHAN—August 10th, at Benares, Kathleen Frances Constance, the infant daughter of Captain F. W. Crohan, Station Staff Officer, aged 4 months and 10 days.

DEMONTMORENCY—August 10th, at Kheri, Oude, the infant son of Captain and Mrs. deMontmorency.

JOHNSON—August 12th, at Vellore, Edward Forrens, the infant son of Major J. H. E. Johnson, M.S.C., aged 16 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1874.

THE first practical result of the changes recently made in the conditions of the P. and O. Company's contract is by no means encouraging. From Friday next the steamers carrying the homeward mails to Brindisi will begin to run through the Suez Canal; and the Bombay Superintendent of the P. and O. Company has, in consequence, given notice that passengers will not henceforth be booked from this port for Malta, Gibraltar, or Southampton, oftener than once a fortnight. To enable our readers to understand why this diminution of the facilities the Company provided for passengers wishing to go home from Bombay has become necessary, we must describe, as well as we can, the new arrangements for conveying the homeward mails through Egypt. The notion seems to be, to send the Bombay steamer through to Southampton one week, and the Calcutta steamer the next. Thus, for instance, the *Hydaspes*, which takes our outgoing mail next Friday, corresponds with a steamer from Calcutta which will go through the Canal, and wait at Port Said for the Southampton mails from this port. These will be sent through in a day, but it has been decreed that the passengers and baggage cannot be sent through with them, and that the steamer shall sail from Port Said for Southampton as soon as the mails are on board. We do not know how the mails are to be carried from Suez to Port Said, but we presume in a swift despatch-boat in which any man unencumbered with baggage could make the voyage through the Canal pleasantly enough; but travellers of this class do not go to Southampton. Next week, there will be no steamer from Calcutta, and the Bombay steamer will go through the Canal, and, putting the Brindisi mail on board another steamer waiting at Port Said, will proceed on her own voyage to Southampton. It may be conceded that this alternation of the Bombay and Calcutta steamers was essential, unless the Company resolved to incur the heavy expense of sending two homeward steamers through the Canal in those weeks in which there is a mail from Calcutta as well as Bombay. But what strikes us as a serious blunder is the resolution the Directors of the Company have come to, not to let the Calcutta steamer wait at Port Said for the passengers as well as the mails for Southampton from the Bombay steamer. The continuity of their service has hitherto been one of the Company's chief attractions; and now the Directors, of their own accord, introduce a break which will perplex and worry people all over India, and will certainly—though perhaps that may seem to the Directors an object to be desired—drive away from Bombay all the passenger traffic for Southampton which had begun to set in this direction from most parts of India. We appreciate the difficulty of sending the passengers through to Port Said by land from Suez, so long as the railway only runs as far as Ismailia; and it has, we suppose, been calculated that to put the passengers and luggage along with the mails on board a Canal boat would cause the voyage from Suez to Port Said to take up too much time. But the Southampton mail is now of so very little importance that a delay of a couple of days at Port Said would not matter much. Anyhow, the Directors will soon find it to their own interest to renew the weekly service from Bombay to Southampton, for this sudden interruption of a traffic to which the public has grown accustomed is sure to stimulate competition.

ANY one who read the account of the new Goculdas Tejpall Hospital which we recently published must have been struck by the completeness of the arrangements for the treatment of the sick, and the attention paid even to the minutest details where their comfort is concerned. We believe, too, that those who have had special opportunities of observing the system in force at the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy H[ospital] [illegible] pronounce it to be excellent in ev[ery] [illegible] one. Both Hospitals, the one to b[e] [illegible] for the purpose in esse, are admirably [illegible] to subserve, and, from what they were designed [illegible]ing in the one case and what is known of its work[illegible] in the other, we should we hear and have re[illegible] alike to the founders and say they are credita[ble] [illegible] to their charitable intentions. [illegible] to those who give eff[illegible] Bombay may be pardoned. Natives o[illegible] in knowing that the sick a little natural p[illegible] are so well cared for. poor of their city [illegible] from these stately edifices to Turning aw[ay to the E]uropean General Hospital, we conlook at the feeling of humiliation. Instead, how- fess to [illegible] of sinking down under the burden of shame, [illegible] to denounce this scandal and dis[illegible] we has[illegible] name as Englishmen. Let us for a grace to ou[r] [illegible] ponder over the actual state while quietly [illegible] bay can boast of numerous of affairs. Bom[illegible] as useful public buildings ornamental as we[ll] [illegible] can vie with her in this respect. indeed, few cities [illegible] ten years several structures have Within the l[ast] [illegible] which are really handsome as well been rais[ed] [illegible] constructed, and, if as much attention as sensi[illegible] given to private residences as to Go[vern]ment offices and other public buildings, [illegible] Bombay would be a beautiful city, and would [illegible] most justify the vaunt we sometimes hear that she is the capital of India. Those who have watched the stone and mortar being gradually shaped into palatial edifices perhaps may not notice the change so much. Those, on the other hand, who left these shores before the transformation commenced, find on returning a vast improvement and have substantial grounds for astonishment at the rapid alteration for the better. Whoever remembers the old Post Office near the Custom House would, on paying a visit to the magnificent new building, perceive a very striking contrast. If the native town could sink out of sight Bombay would be a picturesque city. As it is, a *coup d'œil* shot along the Esplanade takes in enough to satisfy the most exacting æsthetic taste.

Still with all this beauty, combined with utility, Bombay possesses no fitting hospital for her European sick. The munificence of rich nati[ve] gentle[men] who have provided so lavishly for their [o]wn sick appears to have excited no spirit of emulation in the breasts of Europeans; and Englishmen (and, to our shame be it said, Englishwomen) still languish, during illness, in an unsightly and uncommodious barn (by a fine euphemism called a hospital), while their native fellow-subjects are comfortably housed and tended in buildings which are hospitals in every sense of the word. There would seem to be no valid reason why the sick poor of one race should be lodged under the roofs of splendid buildings and those of another race should be kennelled little better than dogs. Surely no class of men can be more unhappily placed than poor Europeans are in a tropical country. They of all men call for consideration at all times, but under no circumstances more so than when struck down by sickness and utterly unable to shift for themselves. All that science and modern appliances can do to alleviate suffering should be exhausted in their case—poor waifs of the human family. Skilful medical treatment unquestionably they can command at the present hospital, but a suitable building in a fitting locality, in which they can be nursed and taken care of, as in the old country, is through some marvellous omission denied to them. In our opinion Europeans who are away from their native land, and are temporarily stranded in this strange city, have a clear and inalienable right to the protection of the State, and as poor exiles should be tenderly dealt with when sick. Few those are whose health will not fail, sooner or later, in this trying climate, and, when that occurs to the poor European, what is to become of him or his family? *He* probably will be received into hospital, while *she* or *they* must do the best they can. Again, we say, that from a medical point of view nothing is left undone, but from other aspects his outlook is mournful enough. Assuredly a refuge for the sick destitute European is a great desideratum in this wealthy city, and with it should be combined an asylum into which the destitute, who are not sick, but whose bread-winner is struck down, might be received. Readers may object that it is very easy to criticise and condemn, but how is the want to be met, and, if funds be forthcoming, how are they to be applied to the best advantage? We therefore proceed to answer the objection that may be raised, by presenting a slight outline of a plan which, in our opinion, would meet the want we have endeavoured to depict.

In the first place, can it be really considered as a question of money with a rich and professedly Christian Government? It ought not to be; but, allowing that there be a difficulty as to funds, it is not insuperable. Private charity would do much to further the work, natives vieing with Europeans in so thoroughly Samaritan a cause. Again, there can be no doubt, we conceive, that Europeans have some claim upon the Municipality as well as natives, and that the city should be expected to contribute to the support of her sick, although only English. Lastly, we imagine that Government would scarcely refuse a grant for the purpose. Say that half were supplied by charity and by civic aid, would not Government answer for the remainder? We assume then that sufficient funds can be found for the erection of a new European Hospital to replace the present one, which is both an eye-sore and a reproach. We conclude the site to be well chosen in every respect. There then remains the question, what kind of building would be the most appropriate? To this our response is, not one, but a series of buildings on the principle of the new St. Thomas's Hospital, one of which we would set aside for the reception of the families of the sick; and this idea might be expanded, and the families of others than sick might find a temporary resting-place therein. Heaven knows, illness to a poor man in a foreign country is hard enough to bear without mental disquiet on account of those who depend upon his work being added to it. On this point at least we would make his mind easy, and anxiety regarding others should not be superadded to his physical pain and stand in the way of his recovery. We hinted just now at the need of a retreat for poor families who were not sick. It may be considered that this should be viewed as a separate question, but, whether or no, the necessity exists. Many difficulties would necessarily arise, conflicting interests would require to be conciliated, and numberless points of detail would have to be arranged ere such a project could be carried out. Let us, however, hope that no unnecessary delay may ensue, and that Sir Philip Wodehouse may see fit to associate his name with a work, than which none can be greater, and which accomplished would cover him with well-deserved honour.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE rumour set afloat about Mr. Krishnajee Lakshimon becoming Joint Administrator of Gondul is not true. After his fining of the Gondul Durbar and the reversal of the sentence by the Bombay Government, such an appointment could hardly be made. It is as likely that Mr. Krishnajee will be Joint Administrator of Kattywar until Mr. Peile returns. The Thakore of Kotra Laugranee has petitioned Colonel Anderson to re-instate Azum Kalianjee Dharmsi as Karbharee. A report has been called for. This is the man who was tried for getting the tailors to say that the Thakore of Gondal was their son. He was acquitted. He is also well-known as one of the men that carried the letter which led to the search of the house of Vijal Bai at Jaitpore. Colonel Anderson will not appoint hi[m] [illegible] as Karbharee.

IT will be seen, from an an[n]ouncement which we publish in another co[l]umn, that Mr. A. C. Gumpert has succe[e]ded in forming a Bombay Committee to [a]id in the work of giving the University of [illegible] Strasburg a new library in place of that wh[i]ch "perished," or, we should rather say, was [illegible] destroyed by German shells, "in the rec[ent] war." Gifts of books in any language are invited from Heads of Universities, Principals of Public Schools and Colleges, Publishers, and others. While agreeing with Mr. Gumpert that "to remove the traces of war and restore to a suffering city something of what constituted her former pride are deeds in which every generous heart, of whatever nation or creed, will gladly co-operate," we cannot help making the remark that Germany might surely have been able to afford, out of the spoils of two conquered provinces and the enormous indemnity exacted from the French nation, to set apart a few thousand pounds for the restoration of the Strasburg Library.

THE public is indebted to Mr. W. G. Hall for the gallant effort he made at last Thursday's meeting of the Port Trust to induce his colleagues to forego the privilege of conducting their deliberations in secret. His proposal was, as a matter of course, rejected by the Trustees, a majority of whom are evidently so overmastered by the fear of giving offence to either the Government of Bombay or the Government of India by discussing openly the affairs of the Port that they prefer being misunderstood and misrepresented to letting the truth be revealed. We wonder when men put in such responsible positions in Bombay will have the courage to act like men rather than like children? The great aim in life of a number of Government officials and gold-mohured non-officials in this Presidency seems to be to dodge the press, and increase their own self-importance by having some cherished secrets of their own to talk over after dinner and at board meetings. The affairs of State which they have to talk about are usually of the most peddling character; but a State secret is a State secret, even if it only concern the repairing of a barge or the laying down of a new buoy in the harbour. The best of the joke is, that the very men who maintain this system of exclusiveness regarding matters in which the public is interested are often those who show the keenest anxiety to secure the support of the press for any little scheme which is likely to advance their personal reputation. Even Colonel Kennedy, bearing in mind no doubt the example of one who is said to quote Holy Writ when it serves his purpose, calls the Bombay press to his aid when he is engaged in fighting the Government of India. Is it possible for journalists not to feel contempt for such people, or to refrain from attacking, with all their force, the system that produces them? We have long given over expecting any good to come out of the Bombay Government; but at least we have done something towards creating a public opinion which in the long run is sure to destroy it.

THE saying, "Truth will out," finds an apt illu[stra]tion in the final issue of the celebrated Ahmed[aba]d Conspiracy case, as described by Mr. Justic[e] Bayley in an elaborate judgment (published [fu]rther on) he delivered last week. Our rea[ders w]ill no doubt remember the great sensati[on] [illegible] by this case at the Criminal Sess[ions] [illegible] Court in July 1872, when s[illegible] [w]hom had been consider[illegible] [illegible]lit, were tried and convicted of an alleged foul and infamous conspiracy. Moreover, it then transpired that some of the prisoners were implicated in what is known as the Surat Conspiracy case, in which three innocent Brahmins had been tried and convicted, but who, after the trial of the Ahmedabad Conspiracy case, were released on a representation made to Government by Mr. Justice Bayley. Some time after the conviction of the seven men in the Ahmedabad case, it appears that a person of the name of Currimkhan bin Sudookhan had gone to the office of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, solicitors, and instructed them to write to two well-known merchants of the name of Abdool Lutiff Cummoo and Jakaria Cummoo, demanding of them a considerable sum of money for (amongst other things) "services rendered" by Currimkhan and two others in the Ahmedabad Conspiracy case. This letter accidentally found its way to one of the prisoners' friends and disclosed a secret, unknown at the Criminal Sessions trial, that there was a foul plot at the bottom of it, of which the two Cummoos were the instigators. Currimkhan now brought an action in the High Court, not against the Cummoos for the sums of money claimed in his letter, but for a malicious prosecution against five of the seven prisoners, who had been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years each. One of them was ably defended at the hearing of the suit by Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, who relied chiefly upon the letter disclosing the plot. The enquiry lasted seven days; a host of witnesses were examined on both sides; and Mr. Justice Bayley delivered his judgment on Thursday last, entirely acquitting two of the prisoners of all complicity in the conspiracy, for which they have been undergoing rigorous imprisonment since the 10th July, 1872. The learned judge said he would at once apply to Government for a free pardon for two, if not three, of the prisoners. We give the judgment at considerable length, involving, as it does, important considerations affecting a branch of the Bombay police force.

NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MALABAR, 3RD AUGUST.

IN the latter end of July, the weather on the Malabar Coast was unusually severe; constant rain having fallen, and hard north-west squalls having been the order of the day. Since the beginning of August, however, there has been a change for the better, and, although we have in some evenings a cloudy sky and threatening appearances, it is evident that the force of the S. W. Monsoon has already spent itself. About 80 inches of water have been gauged in June and July; and the excessive fall of rain has most seriously injured the paddy crops that are to be harvested in September in many parts of the district. The price of rice has consequently risen considerably, and the prospects to the poor classes are thus gloomy. A month ago, rice was sold at 24 measures per rupee; it is now sold at 17; and in a fortnight more, it is apprehended, rice will be sold at 10 or 12 measures per rupee. The latter would be almost famine rates. By continual heavy importations of grain in the ensuing shipping season, these prospects may be improved.

Major Bloomfield, who has just been appointed Acting British Resident of Travancore and Cochin, was at Cochin in the past week. On Saturday the 1st inst., a Durbar was held by His Highness the Rajah of Cochin at the Ernacollum Palace, to receive Major Bloomfield's credentials or letter from the Government of Madras, intimating his appointment to the Courts of Travancore and Cochin. Invitations were previously issued by the Dewan, in the name of His Highness, to the principal native officers in the State and the local European residents, to attend; and a large number of people were consequently present on the occasion. At 4 P.M., the Acting Resident, accompanied by Captain Hay, his Assistant, arrived at Ernacollum from the Residency in the adjacent island of Boulghaty, and this was announced by a salute of 17 guns. At the palace entrance, Major Bloomfield was received by the Elliah Rajah, and in the verandah he was received by the Rajah, who conducted him to the Durbar room. Here there were seats for the Rajah, Major Bloomfield, the Princes of Cochin, and all the persons who had been invited for the occasion. To this room, which is called the Durbar Hall, every one proceeded. [illegible] few minutes' conversation between the Rajah and Major Bloomfield preceded the business of the evening. When all had taken their seats, the Acting Resident presented his credentials to the Rajah, who opened it and delivered it over to the Dewan Peishcar. This officer read the letter or credentials aloud; at its end, a few sepoys of the Madras Native Infantry fired three volleys from their muskets and a salute of 21 guns was next fired. After this, the Princes distributed bouquets and garlands of flowers to the guests, and a lively conversation in the Durbar Hall follow[ed] [illegible] proceed[ings of] the day. Some of the invited, who [w]ere strangers to the Rajah, were presented to His Highness by Major Bloomfield and Mr. Sealy, the head master of the Ernacollum High School. The departure of the Acting Resident from the palace was announced by another salute of 17 guns. I should have stated that the Rajah was attended in the Durbar Hall by the first Prince of Cochin, besides the Elliah Rajah and other members of the Royal family.

Major Bloomfield, before returning to Boulghaty, visited the Ernacollum High School, in company with Mr. Sealy and others. On the 6th instant, he left Cochin for Trevandrum.

Some months ago, the Laccadive Islands were declared by the Government of India to be "free ports" for the purposes of trade. It has now been notified for the guidance of Sea Customs authorities and others concerned, that in future in all Returns of Trade and Navigation these islands are to be included under the "British Indian ports," instead of, as hitherto, under "Foreign or external ports."

Every one knows that off Tuticorin lie the Pearl Banks, which have yielded for a long time considerable revenues to the British Government in India. Reading the other day an old work published in London in 1754, entitled, "A New History of the East Indies," by Captain Cope, I came across the following passage regarding the Tuticorin Pearl Banks, which, being of a remote date, may be interesting and acceptable to your readers:—

> "TUTECAREEN has a good safe harbour by the Benefit of some small islands that lie off it. That country produces much cotton-cloth tho' none fine, but they both stain and dye for Exportation. This Colony superintends a Pearl Fishery, that lies a little to the Northward of them, which brings the Dutch Company twenty thousand pounds yearly tribute, according to common report. There are several villages on the sea-shore between Tutecareen and Coil, but none in any account for Traffick. This Coil is a promontory that sends over a Reef of Rocks to the Island of Zeloan, called commonly Adam's Bridge."

In the same work, there is an allusion to the existence of a mud-bank on the Malabar Coast; which, from the position given, I believe is the Alleppey anchorage. It is not the Narrakel mud flat; for St. Andrea, referred to, is a few miles south of Cochin. This passage I quote to show, that, although more than a century has elapsed, the mud formation at Alleppey is existing, and to point out the permanency of such mud formations, as that at Alleppey, and especially Narrakel:—

> "Mud Bay is a place that, I believe, few can parallel in the world. It lies on the shore of St. Andrea, about half a league out in the sea, and is open to the wide ocean and has neither Island nor Bank to break off the Force of the Billows, which come rolling with great violence on all other parts of the Coast in the S. W. Monsoon, but, on this Bank of Mud, lose themselves in a moment, and ships lie on it, as secure as in the best Harbour, without motion or disturbance. It reaches about a mile along shore and has shifted from the Northward, in thirty years, about 3 miles."

The conditions of Narrakel are precisely the same as those of Mud Bay described in Captain Cope's book. The Narrakel anchorage is open; has nothing to account for its stillness, except the mud. Its permanency is beyond question, there being the Cranganore out-flow of tidal stream to the north and the Cochin opening to the south, which would keep the Narrakel mud bank stationary, apart from other circumstances. During the present monsoon, up to date, 21 vessels, including steamers, yielding about 22,000 tons, have loaded and discharged cargo at Narrakel—sometimes in the most heavy weather.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort. In.	cts.	Byculla. In.	cts.	Colaba. In.	cts.
Wednesday, August 12	0	0	0	0	0	7
Thursday, August 13	0	0	0	0	0	0
Friday, August 14	0	30	0	63	0	4
Saturday, August 15	0	10	0	0	0	13
	0	40	0	63	0	24
Previously registered	67	64	74	60	66	87
Grand Total	68	4	75	23	67	[illegible]

BOMBAY.

AN ACCIDENT.—A cart-driver, while driving his cart along Chinch Bunder Road on Friday last, accidentally fell off and was severely hurt by one of the wheels passing over his abdomen. He was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Friday last at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of a Hindoo female named Darabee, who had committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of opium. A verdict was recorded accordingly.

THEFT.—One Damoodur Ragnath, a Scripture Reader at Trinity Church, reported to the police that a silver watch of the value of Rs. 75, and a gold chain of Rs. 28, were on Friday last missing from his cupboard. A friend of his, who lately absconded from his house, is the suspected thief.

ATTEMPTED THEFT.—One Lyabjan, a Hindoo female residing at Bhendy Bazaar, reported to the police on Friday last, that during her absence on the previous night, her room had been forced open, and a wooden box, containing a large quantity of gold and silver ornaments, removed. A search was immediately made, and the box discovered at the back of the house, with the ornaments lying near the spot.

A NOVEL IMPROVEMENT.—We learn from Ahmedabad that a young and accomplished Hindu girl, the daughter of the learned Judge of the local Small Causes Court, Mr. Gopalrow Hurry Deshmook, preached a sermon, if we may so call it, before a congregation composed of Hindu ladies, about forty in number, on Saturday, the 8th inst. The congregation met in the Hindu temple, which is used by the Prarthna Somaj of Ahmedabad for their prayers. The subject of the discourse was, "We worship only one God."

THE *Rast Goftar*, which has the reputation of being well-informed on Baroda affairs, has the following:—"We are informed on reliable authority that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has now been finally confirmed as Dewan of the Baroda State, with full power to administer its affairs. His nominees, Mr. Hormusjee Ardaseer Wadia, Mr. Bala Mungesh Wagle, and Cazee Shaboodin, have all been also confirmed in their respective appointments of magistrate, judge, and revenue commissioner. The only safeguard for the improvement of the Gaekwar's territory lies in the bold step that His Highness Mulharow has taken, in having peremptorily dismissed from his service the old and cunning ministers, with orders not to re-enter his territory. The dismissal of five of the chief managers has been made imperative on Mulharow by the order of the Supreme Indian Government. The names of the five khutputtists and hangers-on are Harriba Dada (Suba of the mahals), Nana Kanvelkur (late Dewan), Baba Yeshwunt (magistrate and foujdar), Narayen Bhai (Hurriba's assistant), and Bulwuntrow Dev. The Gaekwar has sent a despatch to Lord Northbrook, containing the aforesaid dismissals, and confirmation of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and others as Dewan and other ministers."

THE "HAPPY DESPATCH."—The story of the Bombay riots has come back to us like "old friends with new faces." The Secretary of State's account of it, and his judgment upon it, are now published in full. "If the Government of Bombay are to be judged according to the views of the duty of a Government which they themselves entertain no exception can be taken to the course which they have pursued." This strikes us as being a very singular way of putting it; and it suggests the unpleasant thought that the Bombay Government have some peculiar and questionable conception of its duties. Everything depends upon the "views" entertained; they may be very defective, they may even be dangerous. There are very many who would like to be judged by the views they entertain of their duty. The real question in this case is—Whether the Government did its duty—whether for the time there was such a thing as Government—did it govern the people? This question the Secretary of State answers very curiously by virtually saying, "It did; it didn't." Another unsatisfactory point in the despatch is the statement that the words employed in Mr. Jalbhoy's book were indefensible. This ruling is not calculated to do much good. It is not the words that [illegible]

[illegible]—*Bombay* [illegible]

A PARSEE CONVERT TO ISLAM.

A RUMOUR was widely circulated in the town on Friday last, which was the source of no small [illegible] among the Parsees and Mahomedan [illegible] that one Pherozeshaw [illegible], a shop-keeper of Meadow Street, had been induced to embrace Islamism; and the reason for this change of belief was ascribed to a 'despondency' which had succeeded an order of one of the town magistrates to allow his wife, from whom he has been separated, a monthly allowance of Rs. 10. We believe, however, that [the] Parsee had really contemplated a public profession of Mahomedanism at the Jumma Musjid, but in consequence of the delay, the ceremony was unavoidably postponed. The would-be convert has for some considerable time exhibited marked signs of eccentricity. [Domest]ic troubles, besides, have so far effected Pherozeshaw that it has caused him to seriously neglect his business, which had previously been a decidedly lucrative one. Among other trifling eccentricities, he has frequently kept his shop closed for several days together, and the recent ruling of the magistrate alluded to, would appear to have brought his manifold troubles to a climax.

THE STRASSBURG LIBRARY.

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The Indian Committee, in re-publishing below the appeal of the English Committee, begs to submit that India could not better indicate her liberality and sympathy for the cause of Letters and Education than by aiding in this great movement. The question is not one of political sympathy, but simply that of giving one of the oldest University towns of Europe a new library, such as is essential to the existence of a great Educational Institute. It need not be suggested that to remove the traces of war and restore to a suffering city something of what constituted her former pride, are deeds in which every generous heart, of whatever nation or creed, will gladly co-operate. It is hoped that Heads of Universities, Principals of Public Colleges and Schools, Proprietors of Private Libraries, Committees of Learned and Literary Societies and Book-Clubs, Publishers and Book-Sellers, &c., will liberally respond to this appeal. Books in every language are acceptable.

APPEAL.

"The Library of the University of Strassburg, linked for ever with the fame of Gutenberg, Herder, and Göthe, perished in the recent war. When the great City which had done so much for letters was bereft of her chief means of teaching, men of books and study felt a natural wish to help her in replacing the collection she had lost. That wish has now become a fact. A hint was first thrown out in Baden that the gift of Authors, Publishers, Learned Societies, and Universities would be gratefully received by the authorities and people of Elsass. This hint was taken up so warmly in the Universities of Berlin, Vienna, Zurich, and many other Cities, as well as by Authors and Publishers in London, Paris, and New York, that there was soon good hope that these free offerings to the suffering University would supply in some degree her loss.

"Under the authority of the Governor of Elsass, Committees have been formed in London and India to collect and forward such offerings as their literary and scientific brethren may be pleased to make. All books of a suitable sort will be accepted. Authors are invited to present copies of their works, and Publishers selections from their lists. Reports of Learned bodies, reprints of publishing Societies, and duplicates from old Libraries, will be welcome."

Donations will be thankfully received by every Member of the Indian Committee, or may be forwarded to the Undersigned, who will gladly furnish any further information.

A. C. GUMPERT, Honorary Secretary.
28, Bombay Green, Bombay, August 1874.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

LONDON, 15TH AUGUST.

Major General Alexander Low, C.B., has been gazetted Colonel of the second Dragoons, vice Major General Henry Dalrymple White, C.B., transferred to the Coloneley of the Sixth Dragoons.

OBITUARY—Sir James Lindsay.

MANIFESTO OF DON CARLOS.

Don Carlos has published a manifesto to the Great Powers, in which he refutes the calumnies spoken against the Carlists and justifies the severities that have been committed, and concludes by saying he is confident of the approaching success of his cause.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 14TH AUGUST.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	89,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	25,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	57,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	34,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton „	885,000	„
„ „ Surats	245,000	„

There has been a good demand for Surats during the week.

LONDON, 14TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady. Fair Dhollera, 5⅜d.

The Manchester Market has been steady but not active.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s.
8¼ lbs. do	8s. 6d.
40's Mule Twist	1s. 0¼d.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	99¼
Bar Silver	57⅞

The sum of £217,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival.—Mongolia.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS IN BENGAL.

[REUTER'S FAMINE TELEGRAM.]

CALCUTTA, 16TH AUGUST.

The latest famine break or interruption of rains lasted too long and did some harm to the autumn crops, and jeopardised the main winter rice crop. Subsequent rain to the fourteenth of August has dispelled anxiety everywhere except in Tirhoot. The autumn crop will not be above the average, but the present condition of the crops excepting in Tirhoot is good every where, and in most parts very good. The autumn crop is secure, but the winter crop will be uncertain till the end of September. The highest numbers receiving charitable relief are 750,000, diminishing in Rajshaye and Bhaugulpore. The numbers on relief works, 400,000, decreasing. The prices of grain in Eastern Bengal are easier. There is demand for additional Government grain in Tirhoot, Sarun, and Champarun, which is being supplied from Calcutta. No demand for further supplies elsewhere. The position eight days ago was very critical, and there is anxiety still about North Behar. Much depends on the rainfall of the next fortnight.

CAPTAIN H. R. LOVELL has been appointed one of the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta.

THE total amount subscribed to the Bengal Famine Relief Fund in Burmah has now reached Rs. 66,841.

ACCORDING to Calcutta gossip Sir Richard Temple is meditating a trip to Mymensing and the eastern districts.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal have made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount during the past week.

THE *Rangoon Times* mentions the death at that place of Miss Caroline May, one of the members of Miss Carry George's theatrical company.

MR. E. E. OLIVER, C. E., is to act as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Irrigation Department, during the absence of Captain Skipwith.

THE charge of kidnapping preferred against the Rev. Mr. Burgess of Madras, in connection with the Hindoo convert, has, we are told, been withdrawn.

THE native officer of the 36th Regiment, at Bangalore, who was stabbed by a private in the same regiment on Tuesday morning, has since died of the wounds he received.

MR. J. V. DOUGLAS DE WET, barrister, has been appointed law lecturer at Rangoon, to deliver lectures every Wednesday and Saturday at the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

AT the request of several opium merchants and shippers, the date of the tenth opium sale at Calcutta has been changed from Wednesday the 7th to Friday the 2nd of October.

THE Dutch colonial steamer Hertog Bernard, on her passage from Padang to Acheen, passed an isle not indicated on the chart. It is low and extends north and southward six miles. In lat. 0-2, S. long. 97 36 E.

THE revenue of Victoria, Australia, during the current year was expected to amount to £4,150,000, being an excess of £260,000 over the estimates. The revenue for the last quarter of the year was a little over one million sterling.

H.M.S. CHALLENGER arrived at Wellington, New Zealand, on the 29th of June, after taking soundings between Sydney and the island. She reports that the deepest sounding between the ports was 2,600 fathoms, with a bottom of mud and sand.

INTELLIGENCE has been received at Lahore, by telegram from Peshawur, reporting a heavy fall of rain which has done much damage to the crops and to many of the villages. The bridge of boats across the Cabul river at Nowshera has also been swept away.

A CEYLON paper writes that a new use for coir yarn—a part of the cocoanut industry—will perhaps be found in applying it to the bark of the cinchona trees in lieu of moss and other things (difficult of attainment here), necessary to shelter the bark from the direct action of the sun's rays.

THE Government of India has ruled that all appointments lasting for more than six months are to be considered permanent, entitling the holder to a passage at the public expense for his family; but if held for less than six months, they are only temporary, and passage for families will be disallowed.

A PUBLIC meeting was to have been held at Rangoon on the 7th instant to consider a proposal of the Chief Commissioner that the amount subscribed for the Mayo Memorial should be applied to the erection of a sailors' home, to be called "The Mayo Home for Seamen." A sailors' home is said to be much wanted at Rangoon.

UP to the 11th of July no news had reached Shanghai of the settlement of the war in Formosa, as announced in the telegram to the *New York Herald*, published in London on the 9th of July [and quoted by us.] On the contrary, the *North China Herald* says that "notes of active preparation on the Chinese side lead foreigners to anticipate war, should Japan persist in occupying the island."

A FURTHER remittance of £20,000 has been re- ved by the Chairmen of the Executive Com- tee of the Central Relief Fund, Calcutta, from Lord Mayor of London, who inquires whether subscriptions will still be required. The we learn, have resolved to write in reply that they believe that the funds at their disposal will suffice to cover all requirements up to the end of the year.

THE following districts of public works, which were specially organized on account of famine relief works, are to be abolished from the 15th instant:—Ganges and Darjeeling Road Division, Purneah, Beerbhoom, Bankura, Saran, Chumparun, East and West, North-Western, Southern, Eastern and North-Eastern Tirhoot, Dinajpore, Malda, Rangpore, Bogra, Rajshahi, Pubna, North and South Bhagalpore districts.

THE Bokhara correspondent of the Lahore paper states that the Russians have just completed a road to Kashgar, and have erected serais and police stations for the convenience and protection of travellers. He also says that the Russian Governor of Taskhend has ordered barracks to be built on the Kashgar river. There are a party of sappers and miners and 4,000 labourers employed on this work at present.

UNDER the provisions of the European Vagrancy Act, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has authorised the Governor of the Government Workhouse in Calcutta to punish, under the supervision and direction of the Committee of Management, any vagrant who knowingly disobeys or neglects any of the rules for the management or discipline of the workhouse, with any one of the punishments described in section 14 of the Act.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Oudh to the Allahabad paper as follows:—A good story is going the round here, showing the relative value of a poor soldier's daughter's virtue and a Commissioner's cat. In two courts not fifty miles from Lucknow on the same day were heard two cases—the one was a charge of rape against a native Christian, the object of his crime being a little girl of seven, a soldier's daughter, the other was a charge against a native of mischief by killing a cat (the property of a Commissioner). The sentence in both cases was eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment!

WE (*Indian Daily News*) are told, but are reluctant to believe it, that some of the steamboats imported from home and put together here, and intended for famine relief purposes, still lie in our river idle, though fully manned. Are these boats, brought out at large cost, found to be in excess of the present requirements; if so, why are they not sold and their crews dismissed? From their light draught, although that is by no means as low as their carrying capacity would indicate, they should find purchasers among the tea planters of Assam and Cachar. Anyhow, it is time this double waste came to an end.

THE Serampore paper has suggested the issue of a blue-book on the Bengal Marine. Referring to which the *Pioneer* says—"Perhaps there is in the country no more expensive futility than that tumble-down, worm-eaten relic of the old Indian navy." The *Pi* is strangely at fault. There never was the slightest connection between the Indian Navy and the Bengal Marine. The former was confined to Bombay and its vessels seldom or ever, except during the Burmese and China wars, were to be seen on the other side of the peninsula. The Bengal Marine was altogether a separate establishment, consisting of a few sea-going steamers, only, which were employed principally between Calcutta and Burmah.

THE latest literary bantling to hand is the "Calicut and Wynaad Observer," a small sheet which for the present will be issued fortnightly. Our juvenile contemporary adopts *medio tutissemus ibis* as his motto. He says "at the outset, we have determined to belong to no class of busy-bodies, but to try and steer a safe middle course between all parties." Should his existence be prolonged the chances are that he will find his proposed task an impossible one. We have much pleasure in acknowledging the following from his columns:—"While in the press, the first native craft of the season is in sight of the port, doubtless from Bombay, fully laden with goods for the Calicut market. The early arrival of this vessel shows that the prejudices against leaving port until after the celebration of the traditional 'Cocoanut day' are fast disappearing among the native shipowners and mariners of these seas."

THE *Delhi Gazette*:—Brigadier-General Walter, Commanding the Saugor District, will, we understand, leave India immediately on his promotion appearing in the *Gazette*, as from that date he will be on English pay, and no longer draw the allowances of a Brigadier of the 1st class. Brigadier-General Biddulph, R. A., who has the Sealkote Brigade, will not, it is said, return from sick leave until the 25th of November, and Sir Charles Brownlow will not return to the Rawul Pindee Brigade from sick leave until the 4th of November. It is probable that the Saugor District Brigade will be kept vacant for Brigadier-General Biddulph, which will enable Brigadier-General Hume to retain the Sealkote Command. On Sir Charles Brownlow's return Colonel Lumsden, now officiating in the Rawul Pindee Brigade, will have to vacate that Command. The Divisional Command, Oudh, will most probably fall to Major-General Chamberlain, Brigadier-General Olpherts going back to the Rohilkund District.

THE *Indian Public Opinion*:—Our contemporary, the *Pioneer*, when he did us the honour to appropriate *more suo* a paragraph of ours relative to Monsieur Victor de Lesseps' investigations in Cashmere, might as well have quoted us correctly. We beg to point out that the remark made by him that Messieurs Lesseps and Stuart were of opinion "that a line might be carried without much difficulty at easy gradients of an average inclination of 1 in 80 or 90 along the valley of the *Chenab* (sic) into Cashmere, is, to use our contemporary's polite phraseology, "not founded on fact," as that river does not touch the Cashmere Valley. Monsieur Lesseps spoke of the Jhelum river, which we mentioned, and which any one having the smallest pretensions to a knowledge of the geography of the Happy Valley would at once understand. If the Valley of the Chenab were followed by our contemporary, we fancy, he would find himself somewhat astray in making a railway through Cashmere into Central Asia.

A LETTER from Benares informs the *Delhi Gazette* that Nunjoon Shamee, Rajah of Coorg, has brought an action against the well-known conjurer, Hussun Jinny, in the Magistrate's Court, under Section 417 (Cheating) Indian Penal Code. The particulars are that the conjurer having asked the Rajah for 125 goldmohurs, valued at Rs. 2,500, for the purpose of doubling them, the Rajah was foolish enough to make over the amount; after this the conjurer had three large holes dug, one inside of the house and two in the compound, in which he consumed upwards of 100 maunds of fuel by keeping up a fire night and day; the Rajah having sent a servant to call the conjurer, he learnt to his surprise that the man had left the house and was expending large sums of money in the bazaar. Having failed to get back his money, the present action has been brought by the Rajah. The conjurer's defence is that he received the gold mohurs to inititate the Rajah into the mysteries of conjuring.

THE correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writes from Kumaon:—On the night of the 24th July, it seemed as if the windows of heaven were opened. The rain, falling in torrents, gauged 4½ inches in about 12 hours, the lightning blazed continuously, and shock after shock of deafening thunder followed each other at intervals of a few seconds, causing doors, windows and furniture to tremble and quiver. The complaints of the damage sustained by the excess of rain are almost universal. In the tea plantations roads and bridges are being swept away and fields partially carried away likewise by the unusually heavy shower. On the banks of the river the zemindars have had their fields and rice swept away bodily, and mills by the half-dozen have accompanied the rice *en route* to the Bay of Bengal. The expense of re-building the terraced field will fall very heavily on the cultivators, leaving the loss of this year's rice out of the question. The rainfall for 1874 to this date is 52 inches against 33 inches for 1873 at the same date, and 55½ inches for 1872 at this date.

THE following special telegrams have been received by the *Pioneer* from Silchar:—

Viceroy arrived at Sylhet on 10th. Met by Lieutenant-Governor, Bengal, and Chief Commissioner, Assam. Afternoon His Excellency received principal residents. Dined with His Honor on Rhotas. Several residents invited to meet Viceroy. Station illuminated. Next morning visited tea garden: on return received deputation planters. Left Sylhet ten morning, attended by Colonel Keatinge. Reached Silchar four afternoon of 12th. Half-past five durbar and reception of Maharajah Manipore. Quarter to six *levee*, numerously attended. Station brilliantly illuminated at night. Grand display fireworks opposite bank river. Arrangement very successful. Viceroy leaves for Shillong today. Viceroy rode round and inspected station this morning with his staff, chief civil and military officers. Specimens of different frontier tribes armed and in their national costume were shown to him. Viceroy appeared much pleased. He has just left for Shillong, where he will arrive on the 16th.—Viceroy reached Cachar 12th August afternoon, received Maharajah of Manipore, and held *levee* of European gentlemen. About fifty gentlemen attended. Dinner and reception in evening. To-day Viceroy inspects station; departs before noon down river towards Shillong.

THE *Englishman*:—In yesterday's Supplement to the *Gazette*, published with all the prominence of large type, there is what we conceive a very unjust censure cast upon the late Magistrate of Bogra. It is stated that the "real reason of the comparatively small amount of Government grain that has been sold in that district" is attributable to Mr. Kelly's "slowness in making arrangements for transport and pushing forward his supplies of grain into the interior." As a matter of fact, however, the real reason of the smallness of the sales is obvious, and is plainly enough given by Mr. Barton, the present Magistrate:—"One bazaar," he writes, "is so easy and is so well supplied with country grain that I do not think there is a chance of a great rush of buyers to our golas;" and in another place, "Generally, in all the country, rice is selling so cheap that it is now, and always has been, impossible to effect sales at the Government rates." There was no starvation in the district during Mr. Kelly's incumbency, no emaciation, no famine-deaths, no famine-prices, no occasion to sell Goverment rice, and accordingly Mr. Kelly sold none. Like many other district officers also, Mr. Kelly is not responsible for the enormous stores of Government grain that have been collected at Bogra. Sir Richard Temple himself trebled or quadrupled the local official estimate. 284,584 maunds have altogether been stored in Bogra, where, in truth, it was not necessary to store, and where the Government of India at least were aware that it was not necessary to store a single maund, and the result is that, in consequence of prodigious efforts of the present Collector, jealous of the reputation of his superiors, 81,776 maunds have been already got rid of. The remainder is now being sold "at 20 seers clean, and 25 seers cargo, for retail sale in the interior of the district;" and there is, writes the Relief Commissioner of the division in accents well calculated to fill all Indian tax-payers with satisfaction, "a good chance of disposing hereafter of what cannot be sold, as the bulk of it is stored close to the Brahmaputra, and it might probably be disposed of for export to Assam."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman*, signing himself *Piroscafo*, which *soubriquet* he obligingly tells us is the Italian for steamer, and who went home lately by the Rubattino steamer Persia, discourses of his experiences at our principal hotel. He says:—"Getting to Bombay at midday, and having then to bathe and breakfast, little time is left to make any necessary preparations for a voyage; but when, in addition to these necessary things, you have to hunt about for lost luggage, as I had to do, your time and temper get shorter. I got an uncomfortable bath and an uncommonly bad breakfast at Watson's Hotel. This was perhaps excusable on the ground that it was ordered after the usual breakfast hour, but a bath at this hotel must be uncomfortable, for the bath rooms are detached from the bed-rooms, and one has to wander through long and dark corridors to find the miserable little cell in which the bath is. Even ladies have to undergo inconvenience, besides having, perhaps, to run a gauntlet of strange gentlemen who may be passing along the passages. . . . . . The dinner was a fair one for a Bombay hotel—not, however, to be compared to the usual dinner at the *table d'hote* of the Great Eastern Hotel; but the attendance was bad—certainly those who, like myself, had not their own khidmutgars with them, found it so. Noticing, however, that greater attention was paid by the 'attendants' to those who drank champagne, I rushed into the extravagance of ordering a pint-bottle, and immediately found two hotel-waiters at my elbows offering me viands. A hungry-looking man opposite to me, who had been drinking water almost to the cheese time, and getting, therefore, no attention paid to him, seeing what I had done, immediately did likewise, and was at once overwhelmed with offers of food. I am not finding fault, let it be noted, with this arrangement; I think the idea is one that may be profitable for other hotel-keepers to adopt. It is one carried out in several hotels in Great Britain and Ireland and the Continent. . . . . . . Then to bed, the bed-room being of that extent that, to use the concise description of Artemus Ward or Mark Twain (I forget which), 'you might swing a cat in it, with some danger to the cat.' But into such rooms married couples were put, and supposed to be content. One of the advantages of the hotel was that the bed-room walls are only thin partitions, which do not reach the ceiling. Hence you have the opportunity of gathering instruction or amusement from the sayings of your neighbours on each side."

EARTHQUAKES IN KUTCH.

No. 124 of 1874.

From Captain G. R. Goodfellow, Acting Political Agent, Kutch, to C. Gonne, Esq., Secretary to Government.

Political Dept. dated Bhooj, 4th Aug. 1874.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of Government, accompanying copies of translation of *yadees*, as per margin, received from His Highness the Rao and Government Mehta at Adhoi, in Wagad, reporting the occurrences of two earthquakes during the past month in Kutch.—I have, &c.,

No. 820 of 15th July 1874.
„ 890 of 25th „
„ 664 of 6th „
„ 670 of 9th „

(Sd) G. R. GOODFELLOW,
Acting Political Agent, Kutch.

Translation of a *yad* No. 820, of 15th July 1874, from His Highness the Rao of Kutch to Captain G. R. Goodfellow, Political Agent in Kutch.

We have to state for your information that in a report, dated 9th July 1874, forwarded to our Dewan, the Bhachao, Acting Nyaadhish writes that at 12 o'clock noon of that day at first a sound like the report of a cannon was heard, followed by a slight shock of earthquake.

[True Translation.]
(Sd.) G. R. GOODFELLOW,
Acting Political Agent, Kutch,

Translation of a Durbar *yad*, No. 890, dated 25th July 1874, from His Highness the Rao of Kutch to Captain G. R. Goodfellow, Political Agent, Kutch.

We have to state for your information that our Kurbharies of Rhapar and Chobari report that on the 9th July 1874, at 12 o'clock in the noon, an earthquake occurred there.

[True Translation.]
(Sd.) G. R. GOODFELLOW,
Acting Political Agent, Kutch.

Translation of Government Mehta Jeyshunker's Report, No. 664 of 6th July 1874, from Adhoi, to Major G. R. Goodfellow, Political Agent in Kutch.

Begs to report that on the 6th instant, at 3 P.M., a slight shock of earthquake was felt at Adhoi.

[True Translation.]
(Sd.) G. R. GOODFELLOW,
Acting Political Agent, Kutch.

Translation of Report No. 670, dated 9th July 1874, from Government Mehta Jeyshunker, at Adhoi, to Major G. R. Goodfellow, Political Agent in Kutch.

Begs to report that on the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock in the noon, for nearly two seconds, shocks of earthquake were felt at Adhoi.

[True Translation.]
(Sd.) G. R. GOODFELLOW,
Acting Political Agent, Kutch.

HIGH COURT.—15TH AUGUST.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

ABDOOL CURREEM AND MURREMBAI V. HAJEE ALI JEWA AND ABDOOL JEWA.

MR. TYABJEE appeared for the plaintiffs and applied for sanction to a compromise which the plaintiff was willing to enter into with the defendants and a third party, named Jewanjee maistree; the third party being willing to pay Rs. 10,000 in satisfaction of the decree in the suit. Rs. 3,000 had been paid already, and the rest was to be paid in instalments of Rs. 1,000 a month. The facts of the case were these. The grandfather of the plaintiffs, who were infants, had at his death left Rs. 34,000 in the hands of the defendants, directing a certain sum to be paid to the plaintiffs as interest. This had not been done, and a suit was then brought by the father of the plaintiffs to recover the money, and a decree was passed in their favour. It was then ordered that the accounts should be referred to the Commissioner's office to ascertain the amount due to the plaintiffs, but owing to the delay of the defendants nothing had as yet been done. The defendants were now in a state of insolvency, and the plaintiffs had agreed to compromise the debt for Rs. 23,000.

The defendants had already given up a house worth Rs. 10,000, and jewels and ornaments worth Rs. 3,000, and Jewanjee had agreed to make up the remaining Rs. 10,000 in the manner mentioned.

Mr. Tyabjee said that of course the Court could not bind Jewanjee to pay the money, and he therefore proposed to postpone the matter for three years, so that if the money were not paid by that time the parties might be in the same position as they were now.

The reason Jewanjee had agreed to pay this money was that he was about to take one of the defendants into partnership.

Abdoola Jewa appeared for himself and the second defendant, and consented to the application.

His Lordship said he thought it would be better to postpone the case *sine die*, and then passed the following order:—That the proceedings in the Commissioner's office under the decretal order of the 18th March 1873 be staid until further order, and that in view of the proposed compromise the further consideration of this suit be postponed until further order to enable the agreement, dated 4th August 1874, referred to in the affidavit of Jan Mahomed Noor Mahomed, affirmed on the 11th August 1874, to be carried into effect; and that liberty be given to the parties in this suit to apply to this Court when they or any of them may be advised.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 13th instant.

Resumed consideration of Government Resolution No 955, dated 23rd July, on the subject of the rates to be charged to meet the interest on the cost of docks, and regarding the deputation of Mr Ormiston to England for the purpose of affording the Secretary of State any information required regarding the proposed dock.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Resumed consideration of Government Resolution, dated 27th July, reviewing the Trustees' Resolution on the subject of docks for Bombay, and requesting the Government of India to consider the question of substituting Mody Bay for the Elphinstone Estate as the site of a dock.

Laid on the table memo. by Mr Ormiston, No 250, dated 8th August, on the subject of that portion of the Dock Committee's report of 17th June which dealt with the cost of docks in Mody Bay. This mo. is in substitution of that read by Mr Ormiston at last meeting.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, Bombay, 8th August 1874.

The following remarks are submitted with reference to the Dock Committee's report, dated 17th June 1874:—

2. The estimate for the Elphinstone Dock with a southern entrance and a southern channel agreeably to the plans adopted by the Trustees and now before Government, is as follows:—

Estimate, dated 4th July 1874.

Works*	Rs.	57,29,310
Contingencies, 10 per cent	„	5,72,931
Establishment, 7 per cent	„	4,41,156
	Rs.	67,43,397
Interest at 4 per cent	„	8,60,499
	Rs.	76,03,896

In the calculation of interest, the work is assumed to take six years to complete, and the money is assumed to be expended equally year by year during the period of construction.

3. The 128 lacs named as being the estimate of Mody Dock, Stilling Basin and channel to the same, are made up as follows:—

Works	Rs.	89,27,141
Contingencies, 10 per cent	„	8,92,714
Establishment, 7 per cent	„	6,87,390
	Rs.	105,07,245
Interest 4 per cent	„	23,60,040
	Rs.	128,67,285

In the calculation of interest, the work is assumed to take ten years to complete, and the money is assumed to be expended equally year by year during the period of construction.

4. The cost of the works of the Stilling Basin is Rs. 22,90,527. If the Stilling Basin be not made, the south end of the reclamation would require to be faced with a wall; this would cost Rs. 80,000, leaving about 22 lacs, the Committee say 20; the difference being, I suppose, intended to cover the expense of "a pier, breakwater, or other arrangement."

The only way to reduce the swell is to keep it out as much as possible; the smaller the entrance as compared with the area of the basin, the greater its reductive power.

I consider the Stilling Basin to be necessary for the protection of the gates at the burst of the south-west monsoon, and it would also be useful to the trade in the fair season which is the time that wharf accommodation is most needed.

5. Seven lacs are deducted by the Committee from my Mody estimate, because they consider a regular wharf wall is not needed along the harbour frontage.

The length of the frontage, according to my plan, is about 3,000 feet; the estimated cost of building a regular wharf wall along that frontage is 12 lacs. No doubt a good deal of that might be saved if a rough slope were formed in the first instance instead of building a quay wall; but it would be found to be an inconvenience; vessels could not lie alongside of it, and jetties would be expensive to make and maintain. In this case also I feel satisfied that a permanent wall would be found to be necessary and would be built; I therefore consider it fair that the estimate should show its cost.

6. As to clause 3 of para. 17 of the Dock Committee's report, I beg to point out that although in my estimates, dated 5th October 1872, I only put in the filling at 8 annas extra, because at that time I intended to get it from the dredging and excavation, yet in the estimates submitted subsequently, and in the one now before Government, three rupees per brass is the rate for filling, that being what it would cost to get it from the outside.

I did so because in working out the scheme in detail for contract it became evident that more money would be lost by waiting for suitable dredged material than if the walls were backed up as they were built. The reason is that the material suitable for dredging is got last, and by the time it is available the roads, drains, sheds, and other appliances should be well in hand. There is also the advantage of having the materials for building always close to the work in progress; this applies to Mody still more than to Elphinstone, as the latter has ground all round available for storage of stone, &c., whereas Mody is quite isolated, and the men and materials would require to be boated to their work.

In Elphinstone Dock the quantity of filling is

15,446 at 8 annas	Rs.	7,423
38,960 at 3 rupees	„	1,16,880
Brass 54,406	Rs.	1,24,303
	Average Rs.	2 4 7

In Mody the quantity of filling is as follows:—

Mody Dock	Brass	461,310
Stilling Basin	„	160,100
Land Estate 444,500		
Less by Dock being slewed in 171,547	„	272,953
Total	Brass	894,363

The Dredging and Excavation is in

Mody Dock, mud, clay, &c.	Brass	92,900
Rock	„	15,600
Stilling Basin, mud, clay, &c.	„	36,360
Rock	„	2,113
	Brass	146,973

And even of this a good deal, say one-third, is mud and unsuitable for filling. It is therefore plain that so much of the filling must necessarily come from the outside, that the price of Rs. 3 per brass would be affected so slightly as not to be worth notice. I therefore think the 5 lacs is not an available saving.

7. With respect to clause 5, para. 17, I would point out that the works which will be saved if the Dock be slewed in to the westward are not deductions from the cost of the Dock proper, they are a deduction from the cost of the land estate. The details are as follows:—

Drains, lin. feet 3,800, at 7/	Rs.	26,600
Roads „ „ 2,660, at 3/8	„	9,310
Filling, Brass 171,547, at 3/	„	5,14,641
Works	Rs.	5,53,401
Contingencies, 10 per cent.	„	55,340
Establishment, 7 per cent.	„	42,611
	Rs.	6,51,352
Interest at 4 per cen over 12 years.	„	1,80,545
	Rs.	8,31,897

The area of land reclaimed by the Mody Bay Dock scheme is stated to be 240,000 square yards more than that recovered by the Elphinstone Dock scheme (See clause 2 of para. 17 of Dock Committee's Report.)

My measurements show that the areas still to be reclaimed according to plan 1173 are as follows, viz.:—

Land Estate	Sq. yds.	78,611	= Ac.	16·24
Around Stilling Basin.	„	71,667	„	14·81
Do. Mody Dock	„	245,280	„	50 68
Do. Mody Basin, &c. (north end)	„	78,000	„	16·11
	Sq. yds.	473,558	= Ac.	97·84

The area still to be reclaimed at Elphinstone Dock according to the plans now before Government is square yards 54,875. As it is the Mody Dock alone, separate from the Stilling Basin Land Estate, North End Works, and so on, which the deduction in the Committee's report allude to, the difference is 245,280, less 54,875, say 190,405 sq. yds., instead of 240,000 sq. yds.

But it does not seem to me that this amount or any amount similarly obtained can be reckoned on as a reduction in the estimate. It is true, no doubt, that there would be more land, but if nobody will buy it, and it can't be let, it won't help to build the Dock.

It appears to me that although the extra land would be an asset, its realization will be so deferred as not to help in the construction of the Dock, and that therefore neither the 20 lacs named by the Committee, nor any sum similarly worked out, is a legitimate deduction from the estimate; in other words, from the money to be provided to build a dock.

It has been stated that if the Elphinstone site be taken up for a dock for foreign vessels the native trade will be inconvenienced. I believe this to be a fallacy. So far as I can judge the amount of trade done now is pretty much what it was when I came out in 1864; the length of wharfs then available was 7,790 feet, and now it is 11,860 feet. Those available in 1864, whose length I have given, were the Carnac, Musjid, Clare, and Elphinstone. Those I have included in the length now available are the Mody, Carnac, Nicol, Musjid, and Malet. The present length is exclusive of the Elphinstone Basin and its frontage and the frontage of the Musjid Bunder. The present wharfs having deeper water than the old ones had, more trade can be done on each foot of wall at the new wharfs than was possible at the old ones.

9. If it be assumed * that the Stilling Basin be kept in abeyance, and that * 7 lacs be deducted in the meantime from the harbour frontage wall, and that the work be done in six years, the estimate will stand as follows, viz.:—

Mody Dock	66,00,964	
D. D. Frontage, say	7,00,000	
	59,00,964	
Add—Walls at south end of Reclamation 200 lin. ft. Rs. 400 =	80,000	
Temporary walls next land, say	10,527	
		59,91,491
Channel	35,650	
Do. through site of Stilling Basin, take half cost of dreddging do., 94,414 ÷ 2 =	47,207	
		82,857
Land Estate	15,86,989	
D. D. for slewing in Dock at north end	5,53,401	
		10,33,588
Sidings		1,31,700
Dredging Plant, Balance of Cost		4,06,459
		76,46,095
Contingencies, 10 per cent		7,64,609
		84,10,704
Establishment, 7 per cent		5,88,749
		89,99,453
Interest 4 per cent. over 6 years		11,48,380
	Rs.	101,47,833
Pier, Breakwater, or other arrangement to shelter the entrance		

10. I observed that in para. 7 of Government Resolution in the Marine Department, No. 975, dated 27th July 1874, the *ultimate* cost of the Mody Dock is brought down to 42 lacs. So far as I am able to judge, the amount the Government of India will require to furnish for its construction will be more than 100 lacs; what its ultimate cost may be, credit being given for realizations from land sales, &c., I am unable to estimate.

THOMAS ORMISTON,
Chief Engineer.

AREAS.

MODY.

			Acres.	Sup. yds.
1. Between H. W. mark of 1860 (*i. e.* before any reclamation was done) and the centre line of Frere Road			42·37	205,077
2. Between the centre line of Frere Road and the present H. W. mark			42·56	206,023
Total Reclaimed			84·93	411,100
What is reclaimed of the under-noted Mody items is included in the above, viz.:—				
3. Building sites on the *Government portion* of the estate, all reclaimed, viz.:—				
7 Blocks to south of Fort George			6·07	29,353
6 Do. west of Carnac Bridge			4·18	20,273
	Acres.	Sq. yds.		
Cotton Green Reserve	11·83	57,258		
Ground between Eastern Boulevard and G. I. P. Railway, also between Frere Road and Fort George	3·55	17,187		
	15·38	74,445		
Deduct—One-fifth for cross roads if laid out as building sites	3·07	14,889	12·31	59,556
Total			22·56	109,185
4. Building sites on the *Port Trust* portion of the *Land Estate*, reclaimed			19·98	96,722
Ditto to be reclaimed			8·44	40,837
Total			28·42	137,559

ELPHINSTONE.

	Acres.	Sup. yds.
5. Building sites from the Strand westward.	100·65	487,146
6. Roads over the same area	50·96	246,646
7. Dock Estate from the Strand eastward, being the Carnac, Nicol, Musjid, and Malet Bunders, reclaimed	67·30	325,732
Total Reclaimed	218·91	1,059,524
8. Dock Estate, around the Elphinstone Dock	11·34	54,875
Do. around the Mujid Basin	3·92	19,002
Total to be Reclaimed	15·26	73,877

Laid on the table report of the Special Dock Committee thereon, dated 12th August.

REPORT OF MEETING OF DOCK COMMITTEE, HELD ON 12TH AUGUST 1874.

Present—H. P. LeMesurier, Esq., Colonel J. A. Ballard, C.B., R.E., Captain E. Giles, and Geo. A. Kittredge, Esq.

The Committee have under consideration Mr. Ormiston's Memo. No. 250, dated 8th August 1874, which he has substituted for the rough memorandum put before the Trustees on 6th August.

The estimate for the Elphinstone scheme, as it appears in the most recent documents, including the channels, and all interest at 4 per cent., amounts to Rs. 76,03,806; and this estimate the Committee accept, noting, however, that it does not include the cost of the maintenance of the channel after construction, which the Dock Committee capitalized at 10 lakhs.

The estimate for the Mody Bay scheme, as drawn up by Mr. Ormiston in the same way, amounts to Rs. 1,28,67,285.

The Committee have every confidence in the accuracy of this Mody Bay estimate as it applies to Mr. Ormiston's design; but with regard to Mody Bay, there are so many questions which, in the opinion of the Committee, require long and earnest consideration, that they are not prepared to decide on the fitness of Mr. Ormiston's scheme. The questions as to actual location of the Dock, and its approaches, the necessity or otherwise for a stilling basin, or breakwater, and the area of land to be reclaimed, or which may be available, both in the Mody Bay estate and on the adjacent Government property, are very prominently brought before the Committee, and appear to demand most careful inquiry if the Mody Bay scheme is to be thoroughly studied.

The position and entrance of the dock being still an open question, it is impossible to judge of its ultimate cost; the Committee must therefore leave Mr. Ormiston's figures without criticism.

On one point of principle the Committee do not agree. Mr. LeMesurier and Mr. Kittredge do not think that any deduction should be made from the estimate of the cost of construction in either case on account of the prospective value of the land to be reclaimed. They think, therefore, the Mody Bay estimate should not be reduced by the 30 lakhs under that head.

They are further of opinion that if the prospective value of the reclaimed land is to be taken into consideration in the one case, it should be taken into consideration in the other.

Colonel Ballard and Captain Giles hand in a short note, explanatory of some errors made in their rough estimate.

H. P. LEMESURIER.
J. A. BALLARD.
E. GILES.
G. A. KITTREDGE.

Mr. Ormiston points out an error in the rough estimate of the Dock Committee of the amount of land which would be reclaimed by his Mody Bay scheme, and demurs to an alteration which they made in his rates.

Government have also altered the Committee's estimate. The result of all these alterations is that the Committee's estimate of the ultimate cost of Mody Bay becomes 57 instead of 60 lakhs.

J. A. BALLARD.
E. GILES.

A copy of these documents having been furnished to each of the Trustees beforehand, they were taken as read.

Resolution.—Mr. Ormiston's figures and the Committee's report thereon should be forwarded to Government.

The Trustees do not agree with the conclusion come to by the Government of Bombay that a large sum should be taken from the estimates as the value of the land to be reclaimed at Mody Bay. They are of opinion that a definite principle should be adopted in dealing with reductions on account of the prospective value of land, somewhat as follows:—If the Elphinstone project is carried out, and the Mody Bay scheme is allowed to stand over, then a part of the whole of the land available on the Elphinstone Estate may be disposed of on favourable terms. If, however, the Mody Bay Dock is made, some land, but how much it is not possible now to say, must be reclaimed, which reclaimed land, together with a certain other area of Government land in the vicinity of Mody Bay will be available for sale, but the sale will depreciate the present Elphinstone Estate, so that it must not be considered that the cost of Mody Bay Dock will be reduced by the whole amount obtained by this sale, but rather by the price received for the Mody Bay lands, less the depreciation of the Elphinstone property. It is admitted on the other hand that the construction of the Elphinstone Dock will depreciate the value of the much smaller area of existing Government property in the vicinity of Mody Bay.

As the scheme proposed by Mr. Ormiston for Mody Bay Docks has not been accepted or approved, it appears useless to discuss conclusions drawn from it.

Read Resolution of Government of India, dated 6th June 1874, on the subject of the Trustees' Budget for 1874-75. It asks for an explanation regarding certain of the items entered in the budget. This has been furnished by the Secretary.

The Government of India consider that the Trust is only in temporary financial difficulties, and they therefore consider that the proposal made by the Trustees that a portion of the interest-bearing debt should be transferred to non-interest-bearing debt, and also the proposal of the Government of Bombay that the State should resume a portion of the Elphinstone Estate, are not applicable. The Government of India suggest, instead of these proposals, that payment of a portion of the interest be deferred, and that such portion be debited to an interest suspense account to be reduced or discharged, from receipts from sales of land, surplus-dock receipts, or such other special receipts as may be agreed upon.

A reply to this resolution drafted by the Finance Committee was on 29th ultimo sent to each of the Trustees.

Resolution.—The following letter should be addressed to Government.

To the Secretary to Government, Marine Department.

SIR,—I have the honour to state that the Trustees have given full consideration to the proposals contained in paras. 9 to 13 of the Resolution No. 401-3A.G. of the Government of India, dated 6th June, forwarded with your Resolution No. 828 of 26th June.

2. The Trustees desire to observe that the purchase of the Elphinstone property and reclamation of the harbour frontage were effected by Government without reference to any local consultative body, such as the Chamber of Commerce, and there does not appear to be any *prima facie* reason why these works should be a special local charge (or, if local, special on the trade,) and special legislation or compulsory taxation invoked for the purpose of meeting their cost. The Government of India have spent vast sums on railway, and irrigation works which confer immense benefits on particular localities, without any endeavour to recover their expenditure by means of special rates on the districts benefited.

If the receipts from railway fares or water rates fall short of the revenue necessary to cover the interest on capital, the deficit is made good from the Imperial Exchequer. In the case of the Bombay Reclamations however, Government are not satisfied with the revenue derived from the purchased property; a special Act No. V. of 1870 has been passed, by which taxes are imposed at wharves, hitherto free, at landing places on the open beach, and at fishing villages, whose boatmen never enter the harbour. The proceeds of these special taxes and the surplus port dues hitherto available for harbour improvements are now applied to meet the interest on the Government purchase. The total additional taxation placed on trade amounts to about 3½ lacs of rupees, and the deficit of the Port Trust Budget is still Rs. 1,60,000.

3. The entire cost of the property transferred to the Trustees, as entered in schedule G of the Port Trust Act, is Rs. 2,55,87,691. Of this property Government made over to the Trustees a portion of the Mody Bay Reclamation, costing 24½ lacs, but retained the portion west of Frere Road, which they observed "will, in all probability, sell at such rates as to repay the Imperial Government the entire outlay incurred on the Mody Bay reclamation." There were also transferred to the Trustees, free of charge, the Apollo Bay reclamation and other properties which had cost 25⅔ lacs.

4. Government, as His Excellency is aware, have acquired large sums in cash, and extensive areas of reclaimed land, by selling foreshore property with the right of reclamation.

They obtained forty lacs in cash from the Mazagon Land Company for the land and right of reclamation at Mazagon. The last return of this company shows a net revenue of only 27,000 rupees, chiefly from the reclamation. Besides the above 40 lacs, the company have from this year to pay a rent of Rs. 23,000. This rent Goverment have assigned to the Trustees.

The site for a railway station at Warree Bunder was provided for Government free of cost by the Elphinstone Land Company, as the price of the concession of the Elphinstone foreshore. The cost of the above site was 50 lacs.

6. By conceding rights of reclamation on the Back Bay foreshore, Government have obtained free of cost a piece of land which involved an outlay of about 70 lacs of rupees; part of this has been used for railway purposes, and part remains in the hands of Government. The traders to Back Bay have in no way benefited by the reclamation. Not a wharf nor a jetty has been thrown out, nor an acre of land given for storage purposes. The locality, however, has been brought under the Bunder Fees Act of 1870, and articles landed there are heavily taxed. The Back Bay foreshore has thus been treated as "imperial" for purposes of profitable reclamation, but as "local" for purposes of special taxation.

7. The last transaction connected with the foreshore was the purchase of the Elphinstone Land and Dock Estate, which has been made a charge on the revenues of the port, and is the cause of the additional taxation now imposed.

8. The Trustees believe that the foreshore of a seaport is usually considered as a property to be managed in the interest of the local community. But the foreshore of this harbour has been so dealt with that the largest portion of the profits of sales and concessions has gone to the Imperial Treasury and the largest portion of the loss on the purchase effected by Government has been imposed by Government on the local trade. Moreover, it must be remembered that the losses which the Mazagon Land Company and Back Bay Company suffered by taking Government concessions (probably a million and a half sterling) fell on the Bombay community who (with the exception of the Elphinstone shareholders) have thus suffered whenever Government entered the market either as a seller or a purchaser.

The Government of India suggested in a letter No. 3372 of 8th September 1871 that the port dues might be raised in order to meet interest on the cost of the Elphinstone property, and observe that the port dues are not so high in Bombay as at Calcutta. This is the case, but on the other hand the wharfage rates on all kinds of goods are higher in Bombay. For instance the rates are—

CALCUTTA.	BOMBAY.
Grain (rice) 2 annas per ton of 20 cwts.	5 ans. 9 pies per ton of 20 cwt.
Bricks 2 annas per 750.	4 annas per 750.
Oil 4 annas per ton of 20 cwts.	12 annas per ton of 20 cwt.
Cotton 44/5 pies per pressed bale.	1 anna per pressed bale.
Piece Goods ½ anna per bale.	2 annas per bale.
Timber 2¼ annas per 50 cub. ft.	4 annas per 50 cub. ft. for logs. 8 annas per 50 cub. ft. for scantlings.
Iron 2 annas per ton of 20 cwts,	5 annas per ton of 20 cwts.

10. The Trustees believe that the Government of India have dealt more favourably with the Port Trust in Calcutta than with that of Bombay; the maintenance of the approaches to the former port costs the Imperial Exchequer 2½ lacs annually and some grants of land have also been made to the Port Commissioners. In a harbour like Bombay, which is easy of approach, and requires no expenditure on dredging, the port dues ought to be light; and the present port dues are not only ample to cover the cost of all service rendered to the shipping, but *the surplus revenue of Rs. 40,000 is applied to meet the interest on the Port Trust debt instead of being expended on harbour improvements which are needed, but for which there are no funds available.* The rocky and mountainous nature of the coast which has provided Bombay with a good harbour extends far inland, and separates it by a long and difficult route from the producing districts of the interior, and the trade having, through these natural disadvantages, to pay heavily for the land carriage of their goods, should receive the full benefit of any natural advantages which may reduce their expenses at the port of Bombay.

11. The annual budget of the Trustees, which the Government of India have considered in their Resolution under reply, shows a deficit of Rs. 1,60,000, notwitstanding the additional imports which have been levied. His Excellency the Governor General in Council now proposes that no further taxes should be imposed for the present, but that the annual deficit should be carried to a suspense account, to be discharged by "receipts from the sale of surplus dock receipts, or other special receipts as may be agreed upon.

12. The present situation arises from the circumstance that Government a few years ago placed an estimate on the value of land in Bombay which has been far from realized—whether the prospective valuation now formed by the Government of India is too high or not, time alone can show. The Trustees, however, consider it most undesirable that their budgets should show a yearly deficit which can only pass away when the land may become saleable at a high figure. Nor do they desire to make a prospective mortgage of the surplus dock or other receipts which they consider should go towards reducing the burdens on trade.

13. The Government of India expressed an opinion during the preliminary discussions regarding the Port Trust Act that "it was essential the Port Trust should commence as a self-supporting institution." The Trustees concur in this view, and believe it to be for the interest of Government and of the Port that a final settlement of their finances, which will put them in an independent position, should now be made.

14. The Trustees observe that the Government of India express an opinion that the Port Trust is only in temporary difficulties and possesses a valuable property "which may be developed by the sale or rent of land when trade revives," but the Governor-General declines to accede to the recommendation of the Bombay Government that the State should resume a portion of the Port Trust land. "The Imperial Government cannot," says the Governor-General," at present revise, to the detriment of its revenue, the arrangements that were carefully settled." The Trustees again respectfully remind His Excellency that they have no voice in the settlement. If the supposition of the Government of India is correct, that the Port Trust land is very valuable, there can be no detriment to the state in resuming possession. The temporary loss of interest, whilst awaiting the development of the land estate, is a matter which cannot materially affect the policy or finance of the Imperial Government. With the Port Trust it is different, and it must be injurious to the interest of this port that the Trustees should, for a number of years, be in a state of uncertainty regarding their real financial position.

15. Previous to the establishment of the Bombay Port Trust, the question of the respective claims of the Imperial Government and of the commercial interests of Bombay, formed the subject of a very long correspondence between Government of India and the Government of Bombay, in the course of which very different views were maintained. Those of the Government of India were given expression to under avowed feelings of disappointment at the result of the Elphinstone purchase. The Trustees, therefore, respectfully submit that the considerations now advanced warrant them in asking the Government of India again to review the whole position, and make such a disposition of the property at present vested in the Trust as will produce an equilibrium in its finances, and, with this object, the Trustees venture to make the following suggestions:—

The foreshore line (with as much land as may be necessary for a road and for working the traffic), where it does not belong to private individuals, and excluding the Dockyard, to be made over to the Trustees.

Where the wharfage rights have been purchased, *i.e.*, at the Elphinstone frontage, or where Government have made wharves, the Trustees to be debited with their value at 20 years' purchase of the average wharfage dues levied on those wharves during the past three years, but wharves free before the Bunders' Act of 1870 to be made over free of charge.

The space on the jetties inside the line above alluded to to be made over to the Trustees at rates calculated on 20 years' purchase of the annual income.

All the rest of the land to revert to Government, except under special agreement.

The revenues now accruing from leases of the foreshore, on which no money has been spent by Government, for instance the area leased to the Colaba Company, to belong as at present to the Trustees—some minor matters might also require adjustment.

16. The Trustees are quite prepared to prosecute vigorously the construction of Docks, and Government will thus get the full benefit of the increased value of land which may arise from the neighbourhood of Docks. On the other hand the trade of the port will be relieved from burdens which do not properly appertain to it.

In conclusion, it is necessary to state that unless concessions of some sort are granted, the responsibility of the deficit must lie with the Government, for the Trustees can see no way to the proper development of these properties purchased by Government and entrusted to their management, without a regular recurring annual deficit under the present arrangements.

Read letter from the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, dated 28th July, requesting that the Customs Chowkies at Elphinstone and Clare Bunders be repaired.

Submitted estimate of cost by Officiating Chief Engineer. It amounts to Rs. 300.

Resolution.—The Chowkies should be repaired at an estimated cost of Rs. 300.

It was proposed by Mr. Hall "that the Press be informed that reporters will be admitted to the weekly meetings of the Trust,—the Trustees reserving the right to ask the reporters to withdraw when it seems desirable in the public interest that discussions be not reported."

This proposal on being put to the meeting was rejected.

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* As suggested by the Committee.

† See para. 9 Government Resolution, 27th July 1874.

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating Pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

NEW LIGHT THROWN UPON THE AHMEDABAD CONSPIRACY CASE.

TWO OF THE PRISONERS RECOMMENDED TO A FREE PARDON.

IN a suit brought by Currimkhan bin Sudookhan against Bhawa Nensey and others, which was heard for seven days during the last fortnight, before Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court, his Lordship delivered an elaborate judgment on the 13th inst. Mr. Farran and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, Mr. Purcell, and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas, appeared for defendant Abdool Rahman Hajee Cadur. The other four defendants were not represented by counsel.

Mr. Justice Bayley, in giving judgment, said the suit was brought to recover Rs. 15,000 for damages which the plaintiff says he sustained in consequence of an alleged conspiracy entered into by the defendants and of an alleged false arrest. The hearing of the case occupied seven days, terminating on the 8th inst., and the Court took time to consider its judgment. The plaint and the written statement were unusually short. After claiming Rs. 15,000 as damages, the plaint alleged that in the month of January 1872, the defendants and certain other persons in Bombay entered into a conspiracy, which had for its object the bringing of a false and malicious charge of robbery and of voluntarily causing grevious hurt against the plaintiff, Harroon Lutiff, and Walljee Khimjee. The details of the conspiracy were arranged in the stable of Premjee Dewcurn, one of the conspirators, about the 13th of January 1872. In pursuance of the object of the conspiracy, they bribed and procured one Coorjee Jaitha to go to Ahmedabad in company with the defendant Bhawa Nensee, one Doolubh Shamjee, another of the conspirators, and one Pitamber, and there to suffer himself to be stabbed or cut with a knife, and afterwards to accuse the plaintiff, Harroon Lutiff, and Walljee Khimjee, of having robbed him and inflicted such stabs or cuts upon him. Coorjee Jaitha, being so bribed and procured by the defendants and acting under their orders, about the 19th of February 1872, proceeded with the defendant Bhawa Nensee, Doolubh Shamjee, and Pitamber to Ahmedabad, and there, about the 20th February 1872, suffered himself to be stabbed by the defendant Bhawa Nensee, Doolubh Shamjee and Pitamber, or some or one of them, on the chest or back. After being so stabbed, Coorjee Jaitha was left on the banks of the river Saburmuttee, close to the town of Ahmedabad, outside the walls thereof, and was from thence conveyed by the police to the hospital at Ahmedabad, where, acting upon the procurement and under the orders and directions of the defendants, he laid a charge before Mr. F. P. Lely, a full power magistrate at Ahmedabad, and falsely and maliciously charged the plaintiff, Harroon Lutiff, and Walljee Khimjee, with having robbed him and inflicted upon him the stabs or cuts, from which he was then suffering. Upon the false and malicious charge so made, warrants were granted by the magistrate at Ahmedabad for apprehending the plaintiff, Harroon Lutiff, and Walljee Khimjee and bringing them before the magistrate to be dealt with according to law. The defendants caused the plaintiff to be arrested and to be imprisoned for a long time, and afterwards to be brought in custody before the magistrate at Ahmedabad, who released him, and afterwards, Coorjee Jaitha having withdrawn and abandoned the charge, the case was dismissed. The defendants were subsequently, at the third Criminal Sessions of 1872 for the Town and Island of Bombay, tried for and convicted of the abetment of the offences of bringing false charges of robbing and of causing grievous hurt to Coorjee Jaitha against the plaintiff, Harroon Lutiff, and Walljee Khimjee, and upon other charges arising out of their wrongful acts and conspiracy. The plaintiff has been injured in his reputation and has suffered pain of body and mind and was prevented from attending to his business and incurred expense in connection with the false charges. The defendant Abdool Rahman, in his written statement says that the plaintiff is not entitled to recover the damages in the plaint claimed, nor any part thereof. He denies that he entered into a conspiracy for the purpose of bringing a false and malicious charge against the plaintiff, or that he bribed and procured Coorjee Jaitha for the purpose He has no personal knowledge of the facts mentioned in the plaint, and he says that he had nothing whatever to do with the circumstances mentioned. He further says that the plaintiff, Harroon Lutiff, and Waljee Khimjee were instigated to prosecute him on the charges in the plaint mentioned (which were false) by Abdool Lutiff Cummoo and Jakaria Cummoo, who had previously instigated the plaintiff to bring a false charge against him in the Police Court, which was dismissed. He further says that Abdool Latiff Cummoo and Jakaria Cummoo, in order to induce the plaintiff, Harroon Lutiff, and Waljee Khimjee to prosecute him, promised to pay the costs of such prosecution and also promised to pay the sum of Rs. 1,500 as a bribe in respect thereof, as would more particularly appear from a letter dated the 10th day of January 1873, written to Abdool Lutiff Cummoo and Jakaria Cummoo by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, solicitors for the plaintiff.

On the 19th July 1872, the defendants were sentenced by his Lordship to seven years' imprisonment and were now working out their sentence. The plaint was filed on the 28th February 1873 while the defendants were undergoing imprisonment on conviction of the charge of conspiracy. Abdool Rahman was the only defendant who filed a written statement on 26th June 1873. There seemed to be at starting a *prima facie* case against all the defendants, who were tried two years ago and convicted of conspiracy. On the other hand, it was alleged on behalf of Abdool Rahman that facts now were known which, if known even in part at the criminal trial, would have gone far to clear him and would have influenced the verdict of the jury in favour of Abdool Rahman; and that at the hearing in this suit facts were proved that established his innocence. Mr. Farran conducted the case for the plaintiff, and Mr. Serjeant Atkinson that for Abdool Rahman; and the Court had derived great assistance from the labours of these gentlemen. It was evident that the present enquiry was larger in its object and scope than the criminal trial, in which there was no evidence of facts of so early a date as appeared at the hearing of this suit The Court also called one witness, whose evidence threw important light upon this subject, which, to say the least, was a mysterious one at first. It could not be disputed that early in 1871 Abdool Lutiff Cummoo and Jakaria Cummoo became insolvents. Their liabilities were very large and their assets small. The schedule they filed was manifestly incorrect, as appeared from the fact that, in November 1871, they had to file an amended schedule showing an increase in their estimate of their good assets of Rs. 1,70,000. During 1871, the proceedings in the Insolvent Court seemed to have hung fire, probably from attempts to compromise, as there appeared to have been three meetings of creditors at the end of 1871. Abdool Rahman was in that matter acting for his partner, who was a creditor for Rs. 15,000. It appeared that the creditors were thoroughly dissatisfied with the representations of the Cummoos as to their assets. Defendant Abdool Rahman was one of a committee of four who were appointed to overhaul the books of the insolvents; and he and a Bengaleeman seemed to have been the two creditors who stood out, insisting on better terms. At the first meeting of creditors, the insolvents offered five annas in the rupee down and the rest by yearly instalments; at the second meeting they offered slightly better terms; and at the third meeting they offered eight annas down in full satisfaction. The third meeting was held under the auspices of a Parsee gentleman connected with the firm of Messrs. Framjee, Sands, and Co. The creditors assented, but Abdool Rahman objected. The Cummoos tried to induce him by threatening to go through the Court if he refused and offered him a fraudulent preference if he consented. Abdool Rahman refused, however, to receive anything at the expense of the other creditors. This was the state of circumstances previously to the bringing of the charge. Hurry Bhanjee proved that both the Cummoos uttered threats in his hearing against Abdool Rahman; and that the latter down to the time of the bringing of the criminal charge against him had always borne a highly respectable character and was a partner with his father in a respectable firm, to which facts five other witnesses deposed. Abdool Rahman, when in the witness-box, impressed his Lordship most favourably, and his Lordship made a note of it at the time in his book as he very frequently did. He was not shaken in cross-examination; and he stated that the two Cummoos uttered threats to him that they would do him something and that they had uttered similar threats to Hurry Bhanjee. Defendant Ismail, though a partner of Abdool Rahman's, was not a partner in the father's firm, and it might well be that the threats were in the first instance only uttered against the latter firm. These being the circumstances, it would be found that the threats were supported by the two schedules of the Cummoos. And then the first thing they heard of was a charge of branding a boy preferred against Abdool Rahman. An information was laid against him before Mr. Connon, on the 21st December 1871 by a boy (Abdool's step-brother) who said he had been branded by Abdool. His Lordship attached the highest importance to this branding charge. The boy stated that Abdool branded him, with the assistance of his wife and another woman, who tied his hands and feet, with the intention of taking away his life and depriving him of his share in the family property. On the 22nd December, an anonymous letter was addressed to the Senior Magistrate, and it was not unreasonable to suppose that it was sent or instigated by the persons who instigated the boy to prefer the charge; and thus it would be seen that those who were working the boy endeavoured to work the magistrate. The dates in this matter were of very considerable importance. The information was laid on the 21st December 1871, and the case was on that day adjourned to the 3rd January 1872, and was adjourned from time to time till the 11th March 1872, when Mr. Connon thought the charge was entirely unfounded and dismissed it. From subsequent proceedings it appeared that a caste meeting was held before 21st December. We had then the alleged branding on the 8th December, the caste meeting on the 12th or 13th December, and the boy's information on the 21st December. The caste meeting was held obviously for the purpose of getting persons to swear that, at that meeting, Abdool Rahman admitted having branded the boy, his brother. On the 3rd January 1872, a fresh charge and complaint were made by the boy against his own father, with whom he had lived on terms of affection, for an alleged assault and criminal intimidation. The complaint was simply entered in the charge sheet, and on the 11th March 1872, both the

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false charges preferred by the boy against his brother and father were withdrawn. On the 29th April 1872, the boy made a further charge in the branding case, and in the course of his cross-examination, he let slip an expression which, to his Lordship's mind, was extremely pregnant, because it showed he had been tutored to say something if he could, not only against Abdool Rahman, but against his partner Ismail Russool Godur as well. Truth sometimes comes out in a peculiar manner, and his Lordship looked upon that admission by the boy as of very considerable importance. It appeared that the persons who tutored him to accuse Abdool Rahman, also instigated him to accuse his partner. On the 30th April, the case was heard again before Mr. Connon, when Haroon Lutiff gave evidence that, at the caste meeting, Abdool Rahman had admitted having branded the boy. Two other most respectable witnesses, however, swore he did not do anything of the kind, and relying on their evidence, the acute and sagacious Mr. Connon dismissed the case. Those criminal proceedings seemed to his Lordship to throw much light on the case. A false charge is made against Abdool Rahman, another against his father in which no evidence was offered, and a further attempt is made to bolster up the charge against Abdool Rahman by false and perjured evidence. With the light now thrown upon the matter, his Lordship agreed with Mr. Connon in his remark that "there were some dark intrigues going on in connection with this family." The last important date, the 3rd January 1872, brought them within a few days of the initiation of the Ahmedabad Conspiracy case in the stables of Prema Dewcurn. The Surat Conspiracy case had a great bearing on the present one, because it was the precedent on which the Ahmedabad Conspiracy case was founded. In the latter case reference was made to three Brahmins, who had been convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned for three years each at Surat, in a manner similar to that in which they wanted to proceed in the Ahmedabad case. It appeared that the three men had been convicted upon false and perjured evidence, and his Lordship thought it to be his duty to make a representation to Government. His recommendation was at once acted upon; and the Judge at Surat released the Brahmins. His Lordship felt he was justified in going into the particulars of the Surat case as he did, because it afforded a key to the Ahmedabad conspiracy—the one was the antetype of the other. In October 1871, three months before the inception of the Ahmedabad case, Heerjee Hemraj, who took a fancy to the wife of Ludha Nuthoo, offered Rs. 500 for getting Ludda into trouble. It was proposed, at a meeting held in Prema Dewcurn's stable, that a person should be stabbed at Surat, and that Ludda should be accused. Doolubh Shamjee, who owed a Brahmin a grudge, said he wanted no reward if he was left at liberty to implicate the Brahmin together with Ledha Nathoo. Accordingly Doolubh Shamjee and another person proceed to Surat, where Doolubh suffered himself to be stabbed. Witnesses were got up, the parties went before the magistrate, warrants were issued, and a Surat policeman, armed with warrants, came up to Bombay to arrest four persons, who had never left Bombay, on a charge of having stabbed Doolubh Shamjee at Surat. The three Brahmins were arrested in the house of Doongursey Narayen, a police spy, and who was as much an accomplice in the conspiracy as the others. Ludha Nathoo came to terms with Heerjee Hemraj, to whom he agreed to pay Rs. 200 for withdrawal of the charge against him; and he further consented to give up to the adulterous scoundrel, Heerjee Hemraj, his wife and two children. Rs. 50 were paid to the Surat policeman, who went back to Surat and reported that Ludha Nuthoo could not be found in Bombay. The three Brahmins were tried at Surat; and although the assessors were of opinion that it was a got up case, the judge convicted the prisoners of having stabbed Doolubh Shamjee, and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for three years each. The Brahmins appealed against the sentence, but their appeal was unsuccessful; and his Lordship said that but for his intervention, they might still have been in jail. It appeared that precisely the same sort of conspiracy was originated in the same stable three months later by some of the same people. Heerjee Hemraj, Prema Dewcurn, and Doongursey Narayen were participators in both cases. Doongursey Narayen was unquestionably an accomplice in the Surat case. He was a police spy, but he disclosed nothing to the police, because he was himself a guilty participator. With the additional light thrown by the Surat case, they came to the consideration of the Ahmedabad case. It was to be noticed, as is almost invariably the case in false evidence, that Coorjee Jaitha—the person who suffered himself to be stabbed in the Ahmedabad case—attempted to criminate fresh persons whom he did not originally mention. Before his Lordship, he continually amplified the evidence which he gave at the Criminal Sessions; and his evidence there was an amplification of what he had said before the magistrate. His Lordship thought Coorjee's evidence as to what took place at the first meeting in Prema Dewcurn's stable to be utterly false. His Lordship entertained not the slightest doubt that the meeting on the platform at the Ahmedabad station was a feigned and a pre-arranged meeting, although it appeared to the learned counsel to be a providential one. It was, in his Lordship's opinion, of the essence of the Ahmedabad case that it should proceed to a certain point and then stop. He had no doubt that the same persons, Haroon and Currim, acting on the instigation of the two Cummoos, who had got the boy to bring the false charge against his brother of branding, and wrote the anonymous letter to the Senior Magistrate, also got up this conspiracy—a part only of which was revealed in the Ahmedabad Conspiracy case. His Lordship had no doubt that Doongursey Narayen, the police spy, was the mainspring in the case. He went to Ahmedabad, and on his return, had an interview with Khan Bahadur Acbar Ali and told him what he had seen. No doubt the wounds inflicted on Coorjee were far more serious than originally intended. The artfulness and craft of Doongursey were to his Lordship's mind very considerable; and his evidence was not worth the paper it was written upon. On the arrival of the Ahmedabad police, Doongursey took by far the most active part. He arranged four meetings at his house for the police, where the conspirators were overheard by the police. So far as the stabbing of false charges went no doubt the conspiracy was a genuine one. Doongursey's craft lay in so managing it that Currim should be able to implicate in it both the defendants Abdool Rahman and Ismail Godur. On none of the four occasions at Doongursey's was it alleged in the present case that either Abdool Rahman or Ismail Godur was present. Their names were occasionally mentioned by others according to Doongursey, but the Khan Bahadur said it was Doongursey, and not the other conspirators, who mentioned the names of Abdool and Ismail. Commenting further upon the evidence before him, his Lordship said the evidence of Doongursey, Ram Narayen, and Joosub Gunny was no doubt as perjured evidence could be. As to the interim of the 8th March, there was not a tittle of evidence against Abdool Rahman on which the Court could rely. The only evidence against Ismail seemed to be certain gestures and remarks of his at the railway station. His Lordship was inclined to think this was to a great extent exaggerated; and that his presence there did not necessarily imply his guilt. He accounted for it by saying that he was in the habit of going to Bandora by the early train. On the 3rd June, the prisoners were committed to the Sessions. On the 25th January 1872, an application had been made by Abdool Rahman to the Commissioner in Insolvency to revoke a sale by the Official Assignee for Rs. 8,000 to the mother of the two Cummoo's of their interest in their father's property, for which a creditor offered Rs. 30,000. That application, which was finally dismissed, no doubt inflamed the mind of the Cummoos against Abdool Rahman. On the 21st August, the adjourned hearing of their petition came on, and they were sentenced to three months' imprisonment for falsifying books. The evidence in this suit against Abdool Rahman and Ismail Godur had, in his Lordship's opinion, utterly failed. The Ahmedabad Conspiracy case was, he thought, the final means adopted for the removal of Abdool Rahman from his opposition to the Cummoos, and Ismail was included as he was Abdool's partner and was assisting him—just as in the Surat case the second and third Brahmins were included for assisting the first. The Ahmedabad Conspiracy case was, in his Lordship's opinion, genuine to a certain extent; but as against Abdool and Ismael, it was a false one, got up when the branding charge failed. His Lordship briefly referred to the points on which he had commented at length. Joosub admitted having been on bad terms with Ismael. Doongursey Narayen was put forward as the prosecutor in the Ahmedabad case no doubt at his own request. But in this suit, for the first time, the fact appeared that the Cummoos, who were insolvents, undertook to pay the expenses of prosecuting Abdool and Ismael along with the other prisoners. If they were not the instigators of the plot, what had they to do with the matter? They were not related to Haroon or the boy, and they were not being plotted against, yet they were found to be paying large sums of money for the prosecution. Besides this, the threats of the Cummoos against Abdool and Ismael must not be lost sight of. There was also the statement of the clerk who went to serve Abdool Lutiff Cummoo with a suppœna, to whom Jakaria remarked that he had "caused Abdool Rahman to be sent to jail for seven years, but that was not sufficient, and he would have to go for fourteen." The whole of the evidence went to show that the two Cummoos were at the bottom of the whole plot. His Lordship confessed if they were not, then the whole thing was utterly beyond his comprehension. Why should they set the whole thing in motion? It was impossible, his Lordship said, to avoid entering into these almost oppressively lengthy remarks, but the liberty of the subject was concerned in the case, and he had entered into the details with a view that justice might be done to those unfortunate men. He extremely regretted that such evidence as had been tendered here was not tendered on their behalf at the Sessions trial. The Court now had sufficient light to show that the Cummoos were at the bottom of the conspiracy. The letter of the 10th January 1873 was written when all the alleged conspirators were safe in gaol, and there was no expectation of its getting to the knowledge of the defendants. The plaintiff demanded of the Cummoos Rs. 1,500 for the services rendered by him. The Cummoos took the letter to Harry Bhanjee to read, and it afterwards came to the knowledge of the defendant Abdool, to whose written statement it was appended. It was addressed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne to Abdool Lutiff Cummoo and Jakaria Cummoo and says—"We are instructed by our client, Currimkhan bin Sulookhan, that in the late branding case, which was dismissed from the Police Court, and in the Ahmedabad conspiracy case in which the prisoners were convicted, our client by your order and on your account laid out, paid, and disbursed various sums of money, all which you undertook to reinforce and repay our client upon demand. The said money so laid out and paid on your account amounts in the aggregate to Rs. 2, 00-4-0, an account with particulars whereof has been delivered to you, and though you have repeatedly promised to pay to our client the said sum of money, and obtained from time to time extensions of time wherein to pay the same, you have as yet failed so to do; and of late you have tried to keep yourself out of the way of our client, who in consequence has been unable to see you. This is therefore to give you notice, that unless the said sum of Rs. 2,000-4-0, with interest thereon at 9 per cent., be paid within seven days from the date hereof, our instructions are to file a plaint against you for recovery of the same, holding you liable for all costs occasioned thereby. We are further instructed to call upon you for payment of the sum of Rs. 1,500, which you promised to pay our client for services rendered by him, Haroon, and Walljee in the said conspiracy case, and to give you notice that, in default of payment within one week from this date, legal proceedings will also be instituted against you for recovery of this money without further notice." The plaintiff failed to explain what were the services he had rendered in the conspiracy case. He said the attorney's clerk made a mistake as to the instructions he (plaintiff) gave. His Lordship concluded upon the evidence there was no mistake; and from an elaborate consideration of the case, he was of opinion that the money was promised the two Cummoos for the conviction of Abdool and Ismail. His Lordship had no hesitation in recording his findings on the various issues in favour of the defendants Abdool and Ismail, and gave a decree for all the defendants. The defendants other than Abdool Rahman to pay their own costs. The plaintiff to pay, besides his own, the cost of defendant Abdool Rahman as between attorney and client, by reason of the infamous character of his claim and the unfortunate position of the defendant. With reference to Abdool Rahman, his Lordship said he would do what he had done in the Surat Conspiracy case. He would immediately report to Government that Abdool Rahman had been the victim of a most infamous conspiracy, and recommend that a free pardon be granted to him and Ismail. His Lordship also took the opportunity of saying as to Doongursey Narayen, the police spy, that the sooner the police ceased to have any thing to do with a man who had covered himself with ignominy the better. He was unquestionably an accomplice in the Surat Conspiracy case and the Ahmedabad Conspiracy case. He had got more than his due. He had doubtless been rewarded by the Cummoos, and besides that he got a cheque for Rs. 1,000 from the Commissioner of Police. If ever he had the audacity to get into the witness box again at any Sessions over which his Lordship presided, his Lordship would take good care that the jury should know what his opinion of him was. With reference to the defendant Poonja Lohar, his Lordship said he had not formed any opinion, that is whether he also should be recommended for a pardon. His Lordship said the defendants must go back to jail, and he had no doubt Government would, in the course of a few days, or as soon as was practicable, grant them a full pardon according to his recommendation, as they did in the case of the three Brahmins in the Surat Conspiracy case.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS, TANNA.

(Before W. M. P. COGHLAN, Esq., Sessions Judge.)

MURDER.

Kolia Gowria, Patel, was charged with having committed murder by causing the death of one Guni, widow of Bendia, at Kharghar, in the Panwell taluka, of the Tanna district. Mr. Coghlan, the Sessions Judge, delivered the following judgment:—

The accused Kolia Gowria has pleaded guilty to the charge of having murdered his brother's widow Guni at Kurghar on the 20th of last month. I see no reason to doubt the spontaniety or intelligence of the plea, and might have convicted on it without further proceedings. The offence being a capital one, and the accused being quite blind, I judged it a safe course to examine his brother Namaji who saw him standing by Guni's bleeding body with a bloody toddy tree knife in his hand, to record the accused's confessions before two magistrates, and to examine him myself. The enquiry bears out the accused's plea of guilty and shows that the murder he committed was a deliberate murder. The High Court having ruled that a Sessions Court is bound to pass capital sentence on conviction of murder except extenuating circumstances exist, I am bound to pass sentence of death, and to leave it to the High Court to decide whether the fact that the accused Kolia has been stone blind since ten years of age renders a commutation of the capital sentence proper. I shall pass capital sentence on the accused Kolia Gowria.

The Sessions Judge then passed sentence of death.

Before G. AYERST, Esq., Assistant Sessions Judge.

Somi, wife of Ragoo, was charged with having wounded the head of a child in her womb in two places by the insertion of a stick or other article with intent to prevent the child being born alive, at Kote (Oorun) in Panwell taluka, of the Tanna district.

Mr. Ayerst, the Assistant Sessions Judge, concurring with the assessors, found the accused not guilty of the charge under section 315 of the Indian Penal Code, and acquitted and set the accused at liberty.

FORGERY.

Chitko Hari and Krishnajee Appajee were charged with having committed forgery of a valuable security, namely, the mortgage bond marked B, dated the 5th July 1869, at Campooli, in the Kurjut taluka of the Tanna district.

Mr. Ayerst, the Assistant Sessions Judge, concurring with one and differing from the other assessors convicted the accused of the charge under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced each of them to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a term of three years and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, in default to undergo a further term of one year each.

AN ATTEMPT TO CHEAT.

Umbadas Wamon was charged with having committed forgery at Mombra, in the Callian taluka of the Tanna district.

The Court amended the charge under sections 417 and 511 of the Indian Penal Code.

That he (the accused) made an attempt to cheat the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company by framing two documents, viz., a time book and a pay sheet for the month of May 1874, in a manner which he knew to be incorrect.

Mr. Ayerst, the Assistant Sessions Judge, differing from the assessors, convicted the accused of the charge under sections 417 and 511 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a term of six months, and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, in default to undergo a further term of rigorous imprisonment for three months.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

(*Madras Mail.*)

THE opinion which the Secretary of State has expressed on the conduct of the Governor of Bombay in connection with the late riots is such, that it is difficult to understand how his Lordship found any other course open to him but to recall Sir Philip Wodehouse. The evidence given at the trial of the rioters in the High Court, as well as the verdict of the jury, proved that the second riot—that of the 15th February—was begun by the Parsees, against whom the authorities were in no wise on their guard. This might give colour to the excuse, had Sir Philip Wodehouse urged such an excuse, that the Mahammedan riot of the 13th was completely suppressed by the police and effectual precautions taken, without the aid of the military, in the Mahammaden quarter of the town, to prevent any further disturbance by that section of the community. An explanation so framed would have been all perfectly true, but it would not have met the case, nor laid upon the Secretary of State any milder duty than that which seems plainly deducible from His Lordship's own version of the case. His Lordship only judges the Governor of Bombay out of his own mouth. Sir Philip Wodehouse committed himself to the statement that in the opinion of his Government "military force should not be brought into active operation against rioters unless or until it is known, or has been shown, that the civil force at the disposal of the authorities is unable to overcome them;" —*i. e.*, as Lord Salisbury sarcastically puts it, until the insufficiency of the police has been ascertained *by experiment!* To our mind Sir Philip Wodehouse, if he did not fail altogether to see the emergency of the circumstances, entertained a totally erroneous idea of the functions of the police and the importance of the military. In either case he displayed an unfitness for his position. And yet the Secretary of State deliberately says that if the Bombay Government "are to be judged according to the views of the duty of a Government which they themselves entertain, no exception can be taken to the course which they pursued." This is as much as to say that because Sir Philip Wodehouse was not in league with the rioters to wrest Bombay from the British Crown, his conduct cannot be regarded as other than unexceptionable. His Lordship's words admit of no other meaning. Henceforth conscientiousness is to be the one qualification for the head of a Government. Capacity is to be merely a surplus recommendation. If this principle is really to be adopted and acted upon by the Home Government, we can of course have nothing to say against Lord Salisbury's decision regarding the Governor of Bombay. But if, as we all hope it is, capacity be still reckoned the principal qualification in every executive officer, most of all in the head of the Government, then Sir Philip Wodehouse is simply the last man to be allowed to hold his post. We must remember that it is only for the chance of an emergency that a Governor, with supreme authority, is wanted. The ordinary run of legislative and administrative duties can always be satisfactorily performed by Secretaries and heads of departments. It is when some emergency which will not brook delay, occurs, that a man *equal to it* is required to be on the spot. A heavy responsibility lies on those who appoint a man to such a post who can only collapse before an emergency; but when his incapacity has been proved by dire experience, nothing whatever can justify his being allowed to retain the position any longer. It was no common test that was applied to Sir Philip Wodehouse, such as might have rendered his action open to more than one construction. Next to a rebellion an extensive riot is the most momentous event with which a Governor could be called upon to deal. So that, on the Secretary of State's own showing, Sir Philip Wodehouse completely failed in the first and highest duty that circumstances and accidents could combine to lay upon him—save only that of quelling a rebellion against the Crown. But because this sheer incapacity was unattended by faithlessness to the Queen, "no exception can be taken to his conduct." Because Sir Philip Wodehouse conscientiously believed that the military are intended exclusively for war, and that no riot should be put down till the police have fought out a losing battle, therefore His Excellency is to be continued in his important office, being meanwhile instructed by Sections 480-488 of the Criminal Procedure Code how to act in the next emergency, should that be another riot.

INDIAN NEWS.

SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE AT KURNOOL.—A correspondent, writing on the 10th instant, says:—"Yesterday afternoon, as we were sitting in the verandah, about 5 P.M., there was a curious rumbling noise, beginning like the approach of a heavy cart; then it sounded as if the water of the canal had burst through and was falling with a heavy thud; and in about one minute it died away. It was an earthquake, but we felt no vibration. The noise was noticed by everybody, widely scattered over the station."—*Madras Mail.*

A VALUABLE ATTACHMENT.—The Sheriff of Madras lately attached, under a writ of the High Court, a certain house, the property of a judgment debtor, in a case in which the Bank of Madras were plaintiffs. The property was duly advertised and disposed of by auction sale to the highest bidder for forty rupees. After deducting the expenses incurred on the attachment and sale, the Sheriff of Madras made over a balance of five annas to the credit of the Bank of Madras. The judgment granted to the latter entitled them to a thousand and odd rupees!—*Madras Mail.*

AN OUTRAGE.—On the night of Saturday last, at a village called Hallishabur, in the 24-Pergunnahs division, a native woman was found by the police lying half-murdered on the road. The following morning her deposition was taken, which was to the effect that she had come from Khanain, a village in the Hooghly district, with her paramour, and it was her intention to have come down to Calcutta the previous night by the Eastern Bengal Railway. There being no down train that evening, they were obliged to pass the night at Hallishabur, where at dead of night, her companion struck till she became senseless, and threw her out into the road, where she was found by the police. The police had her sent to the Nyhattee thannah. Her recovery is doubtful. It is to be hoped that the villain who committed this act is being looked after.—*Indian Daily News.*

ANOTHER TRAGEDY was enacted last Tuesday evening in the market, known as Napit Bazar, near the Moulali-doorgah, in Lower Circular Road. A Mahomedan, of rather robust-looking appearance, had been, it appears, to the bazaar, to purchase some meat. He had bargained with the butcher for some beef, which he had agreed to purchase at two annas a seer. He desired the butcher to weigh out half a seer, but, on payment, tendered only three pice, which the butcher naturally refused to accept. An altercation ensued, which eventually terminated in a fight, resulting in the would-be purchaser being knocked down, and expiring almost immediately. It is not known who is the man who gave him the mortal blow, but the police, we hear, are engaged in finding him out. The deceased, it is thought, must have been suffering from a diseased spleen or some affection of the heart.—*Indian Daily News.*

BEST SHOT IN THE NATIVE ARMY.—Havildar Juggernaikaloo of H.M.'s 36th M. N. I., stationed at Bangalore, has proved himself to be the best shot in the whole of the Indian native army for this year, and as such he will receive the silver medal and rupees one hundred annually given by Government. During the annual course of 1873-74, the top scores obtained for the three Presidencies are as follows:—MADRAS.—Havdr. Juggernaikaloo, 36th Rt. M. N. I. 185. BOMBAY.—Private Bahadoor Khan, 27th N. I. 179. BENGAL.—Private Gulzar, 3rd Sikh Infantry, 162. These scores were obtained out of 60 rounds at the various distances, so that the prize was won by a score of more than an average centre for each shot, which is extremely good. Col. Falton and the officers of the 36th are to be congratulated on having the best native marksman in their regiment.

A MAHOMEDAN UNIVERSITY.—We understand that it is proposed to establish at this station a sub-committee to the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental University Fund Committee of Benares, to consist of all the leading members of the Mahomedan community of the cantonment and pettah, official and non-official. The Chief and Judicial Commissioners are to be asked to kindly allow their names to be placed on the Committee as patron and vice-patron, and it is hoped that when once formed the Committee will raise liberal subscriptions in aid of the University at Allyghur, and also to establish a subordinate school here, similar to those schools to be established in all the principal towns of Northern India. We shall be glad to hear that a public meeting of all the Mahomedans of the cantonment and pettah, and honoured by the presence of the head of the Mysore Government and other European gentlemen of distinction, has been held to forward these desirable objects. Large sums of money have already been subscribed in other parts of India, and we hope to see so important a Mahomedan community as that of Mysore give liberally and generously towards a noble object so intimately affecting their welfare and that of generations yet to come.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

IMPORTANT LAND CASE IN OUDH.—The recent judgment of the Judicial Commissioner in the Dhingwas case has settled a very important point. It has long been a matter of dispute whether, under the sanads, the estate held by a female talukdar should descend to *her* heirs, or to those of her *husband*. The Judicial Commissioner is of opinion that the persons entitled to succeed must be sought amongst the heirs of the husband and not of the widow. By the sanads, the British Government conferred on all talukdars, both male and female, an estate different from what they held prior to annexation. The estate conferred upon a talukdar, when such talukdar was a Hindu widow, was an estate differing from that of a Hindu widow under ordinary law, inasmuch as it bestowed on her an *absolute* right of transfer during her life, and of bequest at her death. The estate conferred, conveyed by the sanads an absolute heritable and transferable right. But it is maintained that the estate held by the widow may be absolute for purposes of transfer, but limited as to succession in the event of her failure to exercise the power of transfer and of her dying intestate. The Judicial Commissioner holds that he must be guided in the decision of such cases by the provisions of Act I. of 1869. The conferment of an absolute estate upon the widow by the sanads, opposed as such a title was to the traditions of Hindu and Mahomedan law, naturally gave rise to grave doubts, more especially as to the course of succession, and Act I. of 1869 was passed to remove these doubts, and to regulate the succession to estates held by talukdars.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT UMBALLA.

UMBALLA, 16TH AUGUST.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA has made the most of his time since his arrival here on Saturday morning. Some people find the days a little too long this fine seasonable weather, but the Commander-in-Chief would apparently be better pleased if the sun got up at 3 A.M. As that could not be arranged, His Excellency evidently endorses the sentiment that "the best of all ways to lengthen our days is to steal a few hours from night, my dear."

The English mail train conveyed Lord Napier and Staff into Umballa at 1 A.M. on Saturday. Their carriages were shunted till daylight, and a little before six all mounted on the same horses that had come up with them, and the Chief rode to the parade-ground of the Rifle Brigade, and proceeded to inspect the 4th Battalion. His Excellency was accompanied by Colonel Arbuthnot, C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General of Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts, C.B., V.C., Officiating Quartermaster-General; Colonel Dillon, C.B., C.S.I., Military Secretary; Lieutenant-Colonel Eatson, Assistant Adjutant-General; Major Gream, Inspector of Gymnasia (who had been ordered down from Simla); Captains Kennedy and Vivian, A.-D.-C.'s. After the Rifle Brigade had marched passed, performed a few battalion manœuvres, and a little skirmishing, the latter being the strong point of the boys in green, Lord Napier directed Colonel Ross, C.B., to form up his battalion in quarter column, and addressed them in a speech to something of the following effect:—"I gives me great satisfaction to have such a distinguished battalion under my command as one forming a part of the Rifle Brigade. The traditions of my family have been for many years closely connected with the history of the Rifle Brigade. I have been very much pleased with what I have seen to-day of the appearance of this battalion. Considering that it is not the drill season, the movements just gone through have been creditably performed. Men, I must now ask you to take a few words of advice. Most of you are young soldiers, who have lately come to India for the first time. There are many advantages and disadvantages in India. Amongst the advantages are sports of various kinds, and recreation rooms, besides shooting and other amusements that men of good character can always find time to indulge in. The great thing for all to avoid is drink. Whatever you do abstain from the country liquor." The battalion was then dismissed, and Lord Napier went the old ding-dong round of hospital, barracks, canteen, sergeants' mess, rations, schoolrooms, and workshops. Considering how the whole thing must be ditto repeated so many thousand times over, it is quite marvellous the amount of interest His Excellency always takes and what a searching inspection each of his is. Fortunately, there were no faults to find. The purveyor's stores at the hospital, which, unless faultless, escape unscathed, evidently satisfactorily passed muster. The medical authorities at all stations appear not to have been so fortunate; so the faculty at Umballa are to be congratulated. There is nothing Lord Napier looks more closely into than that everything that goes inside and outside the hospital patients is of the best procurable. About 9 A.M. His Excellency proceeded to Lumley's Hotel, where rooms had been engaged for him, and at 3 P.M. Captain Marsh, Superintendent of Native Normal Schools, with the school teachers and pupils, were sent for to see what progress the new system of educating the native army was making. At 4 P.M. the Maharajah of Puttialla paid a visit under a salute of 17 guns, and at a little after 5 P.M. the Chief proceeded to inspect the gymnasium. The only two first-class gymnasia in India are here and at Lucknow. Considering the thermometer was nearer 90° than 80° the classes that went through their exercises did so very fairly indeed, vaulting over the horse and climbing to the roof as if it was their only chance of getting their blood to circulate. Evidently the "Acrobat General" and his department will not be disestablished while Lord Napier has a voice in the matter. From the gymnasium the Chief went to the 11th Hussars' hospital and canteen and sergeants' mess, but did not go the regular round, having so often inspected this fine corps before, and knowing well to what perfection everything connected with its internal economy is carried. After visiting the R. H. A. Hospital, Lord Napier walked through their barracks, &c., but the shades of evening having gathered over them, and the two regulation lamps per barrack only serving to make the darkness visible, the many strong points of the A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery had to be taken a little for granted. Lord Napier of Magdala has visited many stations in the last twelve months, but I doubt if in the same day he has ever inspected three more distinguished or efficient representatives of the three arms, than the A and C Batteries A Brigade R. H. A., the 11th Prince Albert's Own Hussars, and Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade.

Next morning after church the Chief rode out to the Tangree wells, from which the water is supplied to the whole of the European troops in the station. The wells are on the banks of the Tangree river to the front of the R. H. A. barracks. It is difficult to believe how scarce water can be here in June, when the country is ridden over in August. After inspecting the water-supply His Excellency visited the 15th Bengal Cavalry Hospital, riding all the way, and did not get home till 10 A.M., so Calcutta cannot have done him much harm, as it was quite hot enough to have knocked up a much younger man. On Sunday he visited the Native Infantry Hospital, which belongs at present to a wing of the 5th Native Infantry, the 2nd Pioneers being on famine (?) duty in Tirhoot. His Excellency was a guest of the 11th Hussars mess on Saturday night, and of the Rifle Brigade yesterday; but only dines with the corps quietly on these occasions, as he very wisely deprecates the officers being put to the needless expense of a heavy formal "inspection dinner."

It was His Excellency's first intention to have resumed his journey to Simla on Sunday night, but orders were issued for a review of all the troops in garrison this morning, and at 6 A.M. he rode on to the brigade parade-ground, and was received with the usual salute of 17 guns. Besides his staff he was accompanied by the Maharajah of Puttiala, the latter redolent of otto of roses, making one feel a little faint on a stuffy morning.

The troops were formed in line of quarter columns, two batteries R. H. A., the 11th Hussars, 15th Bengal Cavalry, Rifle Brigade right battalion, 5th Native Infantry Rifle Brigade left battalion. Not belonging to the professions of arms, you must excuse blunders on military points, but my young brother, who has just passed the garrison instruction course, been "mentioned" in military law, and who has studied Maisey on Tactics, tells me the following interesting manœuvres were gone through. First the 15th Cavalry and C-A. R. H. A. were withdrawn from their original position to the left of the line. Then a squadron of 11th Hussars dashed out to "feel the front," and after advancing some half mile or so evidently the front felt slippery, for they stopped and began to shoot. This, my brother says, shows they discovered an enemy in the wood. Christopher Columbus and other discoverers must have been a joke to them! They were then called back. Meantime the infantry had "taken deploying distance," and out ran two companies of the Rifle Brigade, and opened out a little behind where the Hussars had been, and began to shoot. Then the infantry behind "deployed," then they changed front half right on the left company of the line, and after advancing they did it again, only from the other end. More Hussars having "felt the new front," but evidently not liking the feel, soon came back. The infantry skirmishers which had remained as a "flank patrol" during the changing front business, now rejoined their friends in the line. While the last "charge" was going on the cannon were "covering the movement"—the cavalry in rear of both flanks. Then all advanced. Then General Hill called out "retire in echelon of battalions from the left at 40 paces." This looked very nice. The General then said, "Form line on the left battalion," and then, "independent firing." All the soldiers blazed away and seemed to like being independent for once in a way. Then "cease firing;" and the 11th Hussars were sent to "scour the front in loose order." I liked that. Their late Colonel taught them to go "at speed," and they have not forgotten it. The troops then reformed on their original ground, and marched past, and really did it capitally. I have been at the *Phœnix* in the summer, and they couldn't give Umballa many pounds.

All the troops then went home except the 15th Bengal Cavalry, who remained to "rank past by files at speed," and by they went riding right well. These wild Mooltanee Pathans can sit their horses, particularly when going at "tent-pegging" pace, and they sped past his Lordship like Tam o'Shanter when pursued by the common enemy. It was a bit rough on the horses this muggy weather, when they are all on soft food, but I have no doubt that no harm was done beyond what a few cool bandages will remove. After the review the Commander-in-Chief received a visit from the Rajah of Jheend, who entered and left cantonments under a salute of 13 guns. At noon Lord Napier departed, under the usual salute, and *en route* paid a return visit to the Maharajah of Puttiala in the civil lines. Puttiala placed his carriage and horses at His Excellency's disposal from this to Kalka. It is a good thing, now that Lord Mayo has gone from us, who had such a way with him in winning his way to the respect and regard of the chieftains of the country that we have a nobleman at the head of the army whom all who know trust and honour; and who understands native character sufficiently to be so punctilious and urbane in his dealings with these native gentlemen, who stuck to us in our hour of need seventeen years ago.

To-morrow morning the chief rides up from Kalka by the new road to Solon to inspect the wing of the 36th Foot there located, and settle various points regarding their hutting, and the making out of a small cantonment boundary, &c. His Excellency certainly seems a glutton at work, and as one of your contemporaries remarked the other day, cannot be more than five and thirty *inside*. The Commander-in-Chief has directed the Adjutant-General to convey His Excellency's satisfaction at the "efficient appearance, the food, discipline, and the general condition of the force at Umballa." The well-regulated state of the hospitals also afforded His Excellency much pleasure."

My brother has just copied the above out of the order-book.—*Pioneer's Correspondent.*

THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL AND THE CENTRAL FAMINE RELIEF COMMITTEE.

(*Englishman.*)

WE see, from the further correspondence on the subject published in the Supplement to the last *Calcutta Gazette*, that the dispute between the Government of Bengal and the Central Relief Committee regarding the payment for Government rice expended by the District Committees for the purposes of charitable relief, has not yet come to an end. The first thing that strikes us regarding this dispute is, that it is in the highest degree unseemly that it should exist; the second, that it shows culpable carelessness on the part of the Government that it should have been possible for it to arise. The fact that no definite rule on a question of so much importance, and so patent, was laid down when the Committees were at first constituted, furnishes a good illustration of the hurry and excitement in which the Government acted throughout the earlier period of this famine. It was known from the first that one of the chief functions—in fact, the chief function—of the Relief Committees would be the gratuitous distribution of rice to those who, from physical incapacity, caste prejudice, or other valid cause, could not be expected to labour. It was known that this rice would have to be supplied from the Government stores. Yet it never seems to have occurred to the Government that a distinct understanding was necessary as to who should pay for it. Nor, when it came to supplying the rice, does it seem to have been thought necessary to settle the question.

As far as any agreement on the subject goes, it is not easy to decide the question of liability; unless, indeed, the very silence of Government on the point entitles the Committees to a verdict in their favour. They asked for rice, we suppose, and got it for the asking, without being called upon for either payment or promise of payment. It was not very unnatural if they concluded that they were not expected to pay for it; and as soon as it became known that the Government took an opposite view of the question, they were prompt enough in repudiating the liability.

Regarding the merits of the question in the abstract, we entertain a different opinion. If we had to decide whether it was the better plan for Government to make the Relief Committees a present of the grain needed by them, or to require them to purchase it, we should be inclined to pronounce in favour of the latter. The main object of having Relief Committees at all is to prevent the confusion and laxity which would result from having a single agency, viz., that of the Government officers in their official capacity, to work two distinct and opposite systems of relief, and it seems to us that this object must be to a great extent sacrificed if *carte blanche* is given to the Committees to draw upon the Government grain stores without incurring any pecuniary liability. The only efficient check upon extravagance is the pecuniary check, or the knowledge that one's resources are limited. It is so easy to be profuse with other people's property. It is essential that charitable relief, if it is to be administered with a due degree of discrimination, should be administered by men who feel the restraint of some limit imposed upon their disbursements from without. As long as Relief Committees know that they have to pay for the grain they distribute, such a limit exists in the amount of the funds placed at their disposal by the public and the Government. If, on the other hand, they know that they can get grain for nothing *ad libitum*, there is at least, as regards this part of their expenditure, no such limit to restrain them. We have had occasion, during the last few days, to remark upon the presumption of laxity created by the rapid increase in the number of the recipients of charitable relief concurrently with a considerable fall in the prices of food; and we strongly suspect that, had the Relief Committees understood that the rice distributed by them must be paid for, they would have exercised a great deal more discrimination.

It may be said that, as the Government could not let people starve, it must, in any case, have made up any deficiency in the funds at the disposal of the Relief Committees. This is perfectly true. The Government admitted the liability, when they stated that, in promising to double the private subscriptions, they did not mean that their help would be necessarily limited to this proportion. So far, then, as the Committees might have found themselves unable to pay for the rice, Government would, there can be no doubt, have been compelled to furnish them, on application, with funds for the purpose. Still, the very fact of having to submit an application for further funds, would have afforded some guarantee for economy.

So convinced are we of the necessity of a check of this kind, that, even had the Government determined not to call for public subscriptions, but to bear the entire burthen itself, we think it would have still been necessary not only to have made over the work of charitable relief to local Committees, as at present, but to have limited the sum of money allotted to each of them, and insisted on their paying for the rice supplied them out of these funds.

The responsibility for the present unseemly discussion having arisen plainly rests with the Government, for not having settled the question at the outset; and, seeing that Government must in the end bear any expense, actually incurred, which the Relief Fund cannot pay, and that, the relief operations being nearly over, there is not much practical utility in holding this liability *in terrorem* over the heads of the Committees, we think the sooner it yields the point the better for its dignity.

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